FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A Regiment from Wake!—There are already in service from Wake County the following companies: Oak City Guards, Capt. Faribault; Raleigh Rifles, Capt. Harrison; Ellis Artillery, Maj. Ramseur; Wake Grays, Capt. York; a company commanded by Capt. Rand, and one by Capt. Weatherspoon. In addition to this, Capt. Foote, Capt. Betts, and Capt. Grissom have completed their companies; and we learn that Mr. Devereux has some 45 men, Wesley O. Smith 40, George W. Trice about 40, and that there are 30 to 50 enrolled in other parts of the County. We learn also that Maj. W. D. Jones, Kemp P. Battle, and John H. Bryan, Jr. Esquires, are engaged in raising companies.

Wake has, therefore, about 1,000 men either in the field or nearly ready for it. Her gallant sons are doing their duty. If absolutely necessary, Wake can turn out as many more.

The 4th North Carolina Regiment left Suffolk on the 10th for the vicinity of Smithfield. They left one hundred on the sick list at Suffolk. We regret to learn that Capt. Miller, of the Thomasville Rifles, is there quite sick.—*Ral. Standard.*

The first Sheriff to Settle.—W. W. Long, Esq., the Sheriff of Yadkin, was in the City on Friday last, to settle his public taxes. Mr. Long is fifty days ahead of the last day fixed by law Such promptitute, especially in this crisis, is highly commendable. Mr. Long informed us that Yadkin paid this year about $600 more than she did last year.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Railroads.—The great benefit of Railroads to the public has been fully demonstrated since the war began. The facilities afforded for transporting troops and munitions of war, has more than repaid the cost of building the roads. We learn that 1400 soldiers have been transported over that portion of the Wil, Char. & R. Road leading from this place to Lincolnton, only forty miles in length. And when we remember the thousands carried over the Char. & S. C., the N. C, Rail. and Gaston, Wil. & Weldon, and Wil. & Manchester Roads, some estimate may be formed of the convenience of railroads. The railroad lines through North Carolina have saved our soldiers from many days of weary marching.

Charlotte Democrat.

Tennessee.—Gov. Harris has issued his Proclamation calling for 30,000 additional volunteers to constitute a reserve corps. The papers assure us that this call will be promptly responded to—and the great volunteer State will soon be one grand camp.

A Prince on the Battle-Field—Prince Napoleon and *suite* visited the battle-field on Friday and were entertained by our Generals.

It would be uncourteous to repeat any remarks of S. A. E.; but we infer that he, and the sagacious men who accompanied him, saw enough to satisfy them that the seat of Empire on this continent was no longer on the left bank of the Potomac.—*Richmond Whig.*

Cost of Holding Washington.—The N. Y. Herald calls for 100,000 men in addition to the force already there, to insure the safety of the capital. The effort to hold this place bids fair to break Yankeedom. In a military point of view, it is worthless; in a pecuniary, it is ruinous; but to abandon it, will be tantamount to the destruction of the Yankee Government. That's what may be termed "a bad fix." It is the man with the wolf by the ears. To hold on or to let go is equally fatal.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yankee Colonels to be Court-Martialed.—A Washington letter writer says that four Yankee Colonels, who commanded regiments in the Great Battle, are to be court-martialed for cowardice. One is charged with taking refuge behind a stump during the fight; a second with seeking safety in the rear of a hay stack, and two others with making a precipitate flight from the battle-field on the same horse, while their regiments were fighting.

A REGIMENT DENOUNCED ON THE BATTLE FIELD AS COWARDS.—Of Col. E. L. Walrath, of the 12th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, it was said in the Washington Star (one of Lincoln's organs,) that on the Manassas battle field "he mounted his horse and did not stop running until he was safe behind a pile of rocks." On the 24th July he replied to the imputation in a long card to the Editor of the Star, in the course of which he says,—

"The enemy continued to pour in their fire from a force which must have been quadruple our number, to say nothing of their battery. Yet my men returned the fire till one of the line officers gave the command to retreat, when the centre and left fell rapidly back. As soon as I discovered the mistake I tried to rally the men on the colors, but the murderous fire being kept up, they would not obey, and *actually ran over me.* I followed and entreated the men to rally on the colors and partially succeeded several times, but was unable to make a permanent stand. General Tyler at this time rode forward and denounced us all as cowards."

"Our former Lieut. Col. Graham, (now Quartermaster of the Regiment,) was mounted on a gray horse that resembled mine very much, who did *ride to the rear in quick time.* I doubt not but he was *taken for myself when retiring from the battle ground.* I am so confident that I done my duty on that occasion that I would repeat it if I should be placed before the enemy under similar circumstances."

"More could be said of the affair that ought to be made known to the public, but it would *implicate certain officers of high position in the service* and would be contrary to rules governing the *inferior* towards the *superior.* However, a court of inquiry will bring the facts before you."

If the court of inquiry could be had, there would doubtless be exceedingly rich developements. But Gen. Pierce says that the government would not grant him a court of inquiry because it would injure the service—in other words, it will not do to let the truth come out.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—8,492,450 bales, against 4,462,178 last year. Decrease 969,728.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1861.

ANOTHER COMPANY.—As we go to press a fine Cavalry company (not yet supplied with horses,) is marching through our streets for the river, to take passage in a boat for Wilmington, and then to Kittrell's, to join Col. Spruill's regiment. The following is the roll of the Company. May God be with them, always, in the camp and in the battle-field, and in due time restore them all to their families.

CUMBERLAND CAVALRY.

James W Strange, Captain.
Wm H Lutterloh, 1st Lieutenant.
Jos Baker, Jr., 2d " "
James F T Williams, 2d " "
Thos B Long, Quartermaster Sergeant.
John B Person, Orderly Sergeant.
Daniel A Patterson, 2d " "
Wm C Faucette, 3d " "
A H Baldwin, 4th " "
Chas H Elder, 5th " "
Alex'r McN Leach, 1st Corporal.
Ed M Waddill, 2d " "
Geo W McMillan, 3d " "
John D Buie, 4th " "
H V H Brower, Bugler.
Thos J Mims, Farrier.
John Y Webster, Saddler.

Alex Autry, Geo H Anderson, R G Andrews, Ingraham Baggott, Lucian Baggott, Wm W Bramble, Alex'r Bledsole, Neill Biggs, John A Braddy, J L A Brown, A J Bethune, M D Bethune, John A P Conley, Jas W Conley, Arch T Clark, John A Clark, Thos B Cowan, M R Carver, Thos Carter, Jonathan Carter, Jas Carter, D B Dawson, Wm J Davis, Hanson Davis, Elias M Davis, David Eason, Jno E Eason, Jas Eason, Wm Giles, Lush H Hall, Jos P Hutton, John H Hubbard, Geo W Hall, T Hylburn, Neill A Johnson, Daniel S Johnson, Jos Johnson, Isaac Keck, John W King, Lemuel Lawhon, Geo R Lee, Alex McArthur, Dugald J McPhail, Samuel McLeod, Dan'l McGuire, Jonathan McClamm, Jas McLean, Alex C McDougald, L McFadyen, Joshua Melvin, H B Moore, Chas W Miller, W C Moore, Love Melvin, Neill C Monroe, Jos Melton, Wm O'Quinn, Jas P Powell, Amos M K Powell, Doctor F Phillips, Ashly A Peebles, H N Price, Jas F Price, Joseph J Rodgers, Chas Randolph, John A Simms, T H Spence, George R Smith, Wm J Smith, Henry Smith, Henry A Smith, Thomas H Stoner, Ed A Shaffer, Neill J Shaw, Jesse C Stone, C G Stevens, Wm Vaughn, John A Wilks, Jas McD Wright, Wm H Wellington, S F Wellington, Thos A Wright, Neill A Wilks.—(100 rank and file.)

A BAD MOVEMENT.—We hear from Richmond of prodigious efforts being made to have our N. C. Volunteer Regiments removed from Yorktown, on the alleged ground of sickness. We hope that the efforts will not be successful. All our accounts from that place represent that there has been a vast deal of sickness there, (and if we may believe an evidently competent and disinterested witness through the Richmond Examiner, sickness mainly owing to the utter neglect by the responsible authorities of almost every means by which sickness might have been prevented.) But the accounts now unanimously affirm that there is a great diminution of the sickness, (evidently because some care has at last been taken to promote health.) Now that the regiments have become acclimated, shall they be removed to some other place to go through the same dangerous process again, and subject those who take their places at Yorktown to their sad experience? We hope not. But besides, there is scarcely a man among our Fayetteville companies at Yorktown,—and we suppose it is the same with other companies,—but who has collected around him extra clothing, bedding, camp utensils, and even books, all of which they will have to leave if they go away, for the government will only provide transportation for what they can carry in their knapsacks and the most indispensable of other articles.

We might say much more, but refrain, trusting that the influences will not prevail, and that our men may not be sent off, stripped of their comforts, to be worked to death in throwing up new embankments at some new place, or to die of the diseases of some new climate.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Governor of Alabama has issued a proclamation calling upon the women of that State to see that the soldiers in the field do not suffer for winter clothing, by contributing a portion of their own blankets, knitting and making flannel shirts and drawers, and making up woolen uniforms, recommending that they form "Soldiers' Aid Societies," in each county, town and neighborhood, and get and forward to him lists of all who can contribute any of the above articles.

The suggestion cannot too soon be acted on in other States as well as Alabama. Our soldiers must not be allowed to suffer by the cold, which will soon be upon them. There are not goods enough in the stores to be purchased; and the only way to get them is that advised by the Governor of Alabama. Let the ladies, therefore, go to work at once, and with a will.

Since the above was in type we have seen the following Circular issued by Gov. Clark.

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties of North Carolina:

It is deemed not only desirable but an imperative duty, that early measures be taken to accumulate a supply of winter clothing for the North Carolina troops now in the field. The scarcity of material for sale in this State, and the uncertainty of procuring supplies from abroad, force us to rely on our domestic resources.

It is thought that every family can spare one or more blankets without personal inconvenience, or a pair o woolen socks and it is believed that for such a purpose a call would be responded to with alacrity.

It has therefore been concluded that an appeal for this purpose be made to the great body of the people and with that view I have to request the sheriffs of the several counties to act as agents of the State, to solicit a contribution of this kind.

To this end they are requested to circulate this notice, and employ agents in every district of their county to further the matter.

All contributions of this kind may be boxed and forwarded to the nearest Railroad Depot—and due information thereof sent to the Governor.

The Sheriffs are further requested to furnish to the Governor a list of the donors.

The transportation of these donations will be at the expense of the State—and the bill for such service should be duly forwarded for payment

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor of North Carolina.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.—The Ladies of the Southeast corner of Alamance county have formed a Society and as the result of one week's operations have sent to the sick soldiers at Yorktown articles of the value of more than $100.

The Fayetteville Society has sent an instalment of articles, but of what value we have not heard.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Alvis Herndon, of Captain Freeland's Orange Grays, died at Camp Jones, near Manassas, on the 8th inst. Lieut. Clarence Poe, of Capt. Taylor's Pittsboro' Company, died at Yorktown, and his body has been brought home for interment. Also, at the same place, on the 8th, Mr. Duncan McIver, youngest son of Evander McIver, Esq. of Chatham county, a member of the same company. His body also has been brought home.

John H. Gill, aged 19, of the Franklin county Rifles, died at Jarratt's Hotel, Petersburg, on the 10th instant.

—— Longest, of the N. C. State troops, died in Richmond on some day (not named) this week.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED.—The yankee army, wherever it has penetrated the South, has been guilty of atrocities equal to those for which the Indians were formerly notorious. Murder, rape, pillage, and wanton destruction have marked their steps. And their Congress has passed a law to confiscate all that we have. The Richmond Examiner says,—

"Among the spoils which "McDowell's racers" left upon the battle-field at Manassas were innumerable letters, constituting the correspondence of the Grand Army with their fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends. Decency will not permit us to mention what were the infernal and diabolical intentions of these ruffians, so far as our women were concerned Let our gentle and pure minded ladies remember to thank God that their heroic defenders scattered at Manassas the vast army of sensual beasts and covered the ground with their dead and wounded. If they would wish to avoid a fate too horrible to mention, let them pray that when the South again meets that ruffian army upon the battle-field no Yankee may be left to tell the tale of Southern prowess. The intercepted correspondence also proves that confiscation, not less than crimes which we will not name, were intended by the Grand Army. A thousand allusions to "snug little farms in Virginia" furnish damning proofs of the vile intentions of the Yankee army."

Better to die all, with honor, fighting bravely for our rights, our property, and our wives and daughters, than submit to subjugation by such monsters.

Lincoln's Congress passed Trumbull's bill to "suppress insurrection and sedition." It gives unlimited power to the military over the lives and property of the people. It suspends the writ of habeas corpus, and authorises officers to detain persons arrested or captured, for trial, or to try them at once by a "drum-head court martial," and dispose of them as it may adjudge, except that any sentence of death shall first be approved by the commander of the military district. It confiscates all "arms, accoutrements, horses, or moveable effects whatever," of persons in arms, or aiding or abetting those in arms. It dispenses with that great bulwark, *trial by jury.* In short, it puts an end to civil government, and establishes a military despotism, and under circumstances of the most atrocious and malignant hate towards those who are intended to be subject to it.

Such is the sanguinary enactment of the vile Lincoln crew. There is nothing left for us but to beat them back, to exterminate them. There is not a man in all the South, we hope, who has not at least aided and abetted those in arms against the Lincoln government. And of course, according to this law, there is not a man whose property is not attempted to be confiscated. Wherever the scoundrels have penetrated, they have not waited for the law, but have stolen whatever they could lay their hands on. This stealing is now legalized; and all we have to do is to drive out the thieves, or furnish them with graves.

The last section of the bill provides for the punishment by court martial of all in the army who *may steal from each other*, as follows:—

"That all felonies, petit larcenies, assaults and batteries, not provided for in the Act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. S., approved April 10, 1806, which may be committed by any officer, soldier, sutler, retainer to the camp, washer-woman, or other person employed in or about the columns, detachments, guards, barracks, quarters, camps, or forts occupied by the troops of the United States, upon the person or property of any other officer, soldier, sutler, retainer to the camp, washer-woman, or other person employed in or about the army as aforesaid,"—shall be tried by court martial.

LET US BE UNITED.—The Richmond Whig, replying to a charge of neglect to render due honor to some of the troops who fought at Manassas, has the following judicious remarks:

"These are no times for cavillings and criminations. If they were, we could find full employment in repelling imputations upon Virginia;—the State which, notwithstanding she has bared her bosom to the foe; has put forth all her energies in this great cause, and can boast of full half of the whole force now in the field; is carped at and ridiculed by ignorance, or envy, or malice. We have not noticed these attacks, for they could be better answered by Virginia's deeds; and we did not know that they came from sources that entitled them to attention. Besides, we had no inclination to harbor an unkind thought, or to utter an ill-natured word, against any human being on this side of Mason and Dixon's line. We felt that we all had embarked our all—our fortunes, our freedom, our honor and our lives in a common cause; and the united efforts of all were necessary to success. In that spirit we intend to act, until the foul foe is driven from our soil and begs for peace."

This is undoubtedly the true course, however hard it may sometimes be to act it out. As to the awarding of due credit (say to the North Carolina troops) for conduct at Manassas, that is more the fault of our own people than of any one else. They have not themselves taken the trouble to record the gallant deeds performed by them. We do not mean, of course, that a man should write or tell that *he* did so and so—of which there have been some most disgusting examples—but some high officer in each regiment, some one capable and reliable, should have given a full account of the part his regiment took in the battle. Other people, out of his regiment, did not see what it did, and therefore it is scarcely surprising that they did not tell, for they could not. Those other people, belonging to other regiments of other States, have told of all they did. Our own officers have neglected to do so; and therefore North Carolina has not had her full share of the honors of the day.

PEACE MOVEMENTS.—One of the largest Democratic meetings ever held in Bloomfield, Conn., has recommended a suspension of hostilities, a National Convention, and such amendments to the Constitution as will bring peace, and, if possible, reconstruct a now dissevered Union.

A similar meeting at Rockport, Maine, resolved to vote for no man who is in favor of this unnecessary, impolitic, unholy and fratricidal war; and always freely to express their opinions.

In Danbury, Conn., a peace procession, headed by 30 ladies, and a great meeting, took place on the 27th. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and 635 votes pledged in favor of an immediate close of the war.

Meetings have been held also in Owen county, Indiana, Venango and Wayne counties, Penn., Medina county, Ohio, Delaware county, N. Y.

The counties of Butler, Preble, and Montgomery, comprising the third congressional district of Ohio, have all held large county Democratic conventions recently, and unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the course of their staunch representative in Congress, the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

The Dayton Daily Empire, an uncompromising and able enemy of Lincoln's war, says: "To-day nine-tenths of the Democrats of Ohio stand with us. Four-fifths of the Democratic press of this State are opposed to the war policy of Abraham Lincoln." And the Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier says that the "same is more than true of the Democratic party and Democratic press of New York."

The Iowa State Journal says that the plain men of the North-west see ruin staring them in the face, the result of the war. Corn is down to 7 cents a bushel and wheat will not bring 20 cents.

The Northern papers speak of great difficulty in getting recruits for Lincoln's army since the Manassas defeat. Only the poorest dregs of the population of the cities can be induced to enlist. The dissatisfaction at the war has even extended to Boston.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The N. Y. Times gives an awful account of the condition of the Capital under military rule. It tells of insubordination, habits of drinking and gambling, general idleness and dissipation, which prevailed before the Manassas defeat, but have reached their climax since. "For three days, without an effort to prevent, the public saw the remains of some twenty regiments scattered about the city, the men sleeping on door-steps, in barns, cellars, restaurants, and hotel basements, often begging charity and fed by private citizens; *without order, discipline, or restraint,* the officers lounging and smoking in bar-rooms, indifferent to their own responsibilities and the public dishonor. *Crimes of every kind disgraced the Capital. A day did not pass without murder, or rape, or quarrels, or drunkenness* Even as late as Friday last a lady was shot by an intoxicated soldier." The army was a mob. The city has become a *den of liquor shops and gambling hells for soldiers.*"

And this is the sort of army that is to subjugate the South, and divide its farms and other property among themselves!

The same paper, canvassing the probabilities of the re-enlistment of the 80,000 three months' volunteers, says that "the soldiers have *not confidence in their officers;* their food has been *insufficient, and often intolerably vile that nothing but absolute hunger could impel them to eat it;* and their families, to whom our community gave solemn pledges of support and protection, have generally been left without either."

It says these things must be remedied before any but "inexperienced recruits" can be had.

THE MONEY VIEW.—It will be seen that New Yorkers in Washington are insisting on the restoration of trade before they will lend the U. S. government any more money to carry on the war. How trade is to be restored to the yankees is more than we can tell. They may remove the blockade (which, however, the infatuated government is not at all likely to do,) but that will not restore trade, for the South would not buy of the North if it could. So also it is said that a scheme is on foot to allow the Western people to ship their produce down South. If they do, we think there can be no doubt that the Southern people will throw their produce into the rivers. Let them have the full benefit of their blockade, which don't hurt us, but makes them poor indeed.

THE YANKEE LOSS.—We find in yesterday's Richmond Examiner a long Official Report of Gen. McDowell, in which "the number of killed is set down at 19 officers and 462 rank and file; the number of wounded at 64 officers and 947 rank and file. General McDowell does not even venture to surmise as to the number of *missing.* This is left wholly to conjecture. He simply says that some of those who were reported missing have returned since—that some have strayed away into other regiments, which is, of itself, a singular admission—and that many of the Zouaves who were supposed to have been taken prisoners *have been heard of in New York*—which is a delicate way of acknowledging that they had deserted and gone home. So far as the list of casualties is concerned, there is a studied attempted at concealment. Though report gives the enemy's loss far short of the truth, and is unworthy of entire credence, it does one good thing in most effectually putting to rest the miserable stories of the Northern press," of which the following is a sample:

Telegraphed for the Associated Press, New York.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1861.—At last the exact number of the killed, wounded and missing at Manassas, 21st July, has been ascertained. The Northern people will be astonished and confounded when they understand the true merits of what has been styled the disastrous battle of Manassas. "Truth is stranger than fiction" has never proved a more appropriate apothegm than in this instance. Now for the numbers—killed, 17; wounded, 69; missing, 121; total, 207!

What a commentary on the exaggerated dispatches of our itching newsmongers. Let not your brave men longer delay in rallying to the defence of our glorious flag and the extermination of rebels.

The cause of the victory slipping from our grasp is as follows: The time of 17,000 of our men expired at 3 o'clock, 21st July. These brave men had fought till 4 o'clock, one hour beyond their time, and feeling confident that the day was ours, were retiring for the purpose of being mustered out of the service. They were, however, about 5 o'clock, unfortunately, observed by some of our troops engaged in the action, who, believing that a retreat had been ordered, were immediately seized with a panic, which, with magnetic swiftness, spread over the whole army.

What monstrous liars the "Northern Associated Press" must be! And it is evident that this story is gotten up with the approval at least of the government (for nothing but what they approve is allowed to be telegraphed,) and with a view to help enlistments by such a false statement.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press states, that on the 19th July Gen. Patterson made a speech to the Pennsylvania volunteers under his command, whose term of service was about to expire, appealing to them to remain ten days or two weeks longer. The appeal to the Pennsylvania State pride prevailed, and they agreed to remain; "but the battle of Bull Run came to hand and a different course was decided upon, and those whose time were out made for home."

Gen. Holmes's Brigade.—The Richmond Examiner says, that the Brigade under the command of Gen T. H. Holmes of North Carolina, "in the heat of the Manassas battle performed one of the most brilliant movements of the day." It says the Brigade consisted of Tennessee, Arkansas and Virginia volunteers. [We regret its informant did not add North Carolina, for some of our men were in the brigade that went from Fredericksburg to Manassas.]

In the afternoon, (says the Examiner,) General Holmes's Brigade was moved to the centre of the army, making one of the most extraordinary marches on record to reach a position where its disposition for gallant service might be accommodated, and that, too, under the heavy fire of shell kept up from a battery on an eminence to turn them from reinforcing our engaged numbers. It was the artillery of the brigade under Capt. Walker which opened so deadly a fire upon the enemy, just before the end of the battle, throwing consternation among them, and aiding in exciting the panic which initiated the final retreat. The infantry were not enabled to join in close contest with Lincoln's cohorts; but the cool manner in which they received the enemy's fire and steadily marched in its very face is worthy of the highest commendation, and illustrates the world-wide renown of the sons of Arkansas and Tennessee. The cavalry portion of this brigade joined in pursuit of the "Grand Army," and did some of the most efficient service of the day in the close pursuit of the retreating enemy."

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—The Richmond Examiner has what it regards as authentic information of the hanging of two Confederate prisoners by the yankees on their retreat from Manassas, and that Acting Lieut. A. G. Hudgins, of the Confederate Steamer Sumter, is now confined in a felon's cell, *only nine feet long,* in the Tombs, New York.

Retaliate! Retaliate! The country demands that the wrongs of our gallant men be avenged.

OMINOUS.—The great Wigwam constructed for the Republican Convention at Chicago a year ago, in which Lincoln was nominated for President, has been struck by lightning, the flag-staff shivered to atoms, *and the bust of Lincoln destroyed.*

A DEARTH.—The Salisbury [illegible] that the people of North Carolina [illegible] in order to raise the [illegible] this State to carry [illegible] not. The people are [illegible]

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The War in Missouri—An Attack on Springfield Threatened.—SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 8.—Much alarm is felt in consequence of reports that the Southerners are flanking the city. Stores are closed, the citizens are gathering their valuables, and the State Bank has placed its specie in charge of Gen. Lyon.

At Potosi, Missouri, about one hundred Secessionists dashed through the town, and killed a large number of the Home Guard, and only losing two of their own men.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—Late and reliable advices received here from St. Louis state that that city is being fortified. Thousands of rumors reach here from different parts of Missouri. The river Dutch are all becoming weary of bush whacking. There are few or no accessions to the Home Guards. It is believed, in a few days, that the Missouri war will be confined to the Abolition invaders and Missourians.

A Challenge to the Enemy.—The Norfolk Day Book says: We learn that on Saturday last, the Confederate war steamship Patrick Henry, formerly the Yorktown, came down James river, to within a mile or two of Newport News, and offered a challenge for combat to a large U. S. frigate lying off that point. So great was the agitation and confusion on board the frigate, it is said, that they did not take time to furl their awnings, but pulled them right down and beat to quarters. The Patrick Henry stopped off at her position, with her ports open ready for a combat, if she could induce the Yankee to come from under the guns of the shore battery, but the latter positively declined the invitation and stuck to her safe place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Government has ordered Col. Tyler, of the Confederate army, who was arrested some days ago at Cincinnati, to be conveyed from Cincinnati to Fort Lafayette, off the New York harbor, where are already confined the Baltimore Police Commissioners and a number of other prisoners.

Prince Napoleon has left for New York.

A Northern Paper destroyed by a Mob of Soldiers.—NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Dispatches to Eastern newspapers announce the destruction of the Democratic Standard, at Concord, New Hampshire, by returned three months' volunteers. The proprietors fought for awhile to save their property, wounding two of the mob, but brute force prevailed. [The Standard is said to be edited by Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly U. S. Commissioner of Patents.]

Sales of Cotton.—NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The sales of middling cottons to-day were from 18 to 18¼ cents.

Condition of Affairs in Washington City.—By a gentleman just arrived from Washington, the report that we published some days ago to the effect that the entire military force in Washington and Alexandria did not exceed 35,000 men, is fully confirmed. No reinforcements had reached Washington up to Sunday last, other than some Regiments of the Pennsylvania reserve, and Sickles' "Excelsior" Brigade. The Government was in great alarm. It was attempting in various ways to conceal its weakness by disseminating false reports of reinforcements through the Northern newspapers, and by marching Regiments from point to point, through the streets, to create the impression of the arrival of reinforcements.

It was generally estimated in Washington, outside of the misrepresentations and suppressions in official quarters, that the Federal loss in the two battles of the 18th and 21st instant in killed, wounded and missing, amounted to twenty thousand. Three-fourths of the population of Washington are represented as being in a state bordering on revolt; while the Lincoln army is demoralized and constantly making demonstrations of mutiny. One of the Pennsylvania Regiments in Banks's column has been entirely disbanded through the mutiny of the men. The fact is confirmed beyond a doubt that the Lincoln army lost all its field batteries in the rout at Manassas, with the exception of some pieces of the Rhode Island battery.

The report of the hanging of two South Carolinians, and another prisoner, by the Lincoln forces, is substantiated by the most direct evidence. They were hanged near Centreville by a Connecticut Regiment, supposed to be the Fourth. The evidence of this atrocious deed is of the most direct character, having been conveyed to our informant, a respectable magistrate, by an eyewitness. The victims of this hellish revenge were hanged by the cords of the drums of the regiment. The pretence for the barbarous execution was that they had attempted to escape.

It was understood in Washington that Gen. Scott has been practically "retired," and that the campaign would be conducted over his head by McClellan.

Richmond Examiner, 14th.

A Skirmish on the Peninsula—Fifty Yankees Reported Killed.—The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday last gives the following:

We learn, from the Peninsula, that a skirmish took place over there on Monday last. One hundred and twenty of our cavalry were out on a reconnoitering expedition, and fell in with a company of sixty-five Yankees on James river, between Smith's and Lee's places, above Newport News, when a fight ensued, which resulted in our complete success. Out of the sixty-five Yankees engaged there were only fifteen of them left alive to tell the tale of the slaughter.

It is said that a great deal of successful skirmishing is going on, on the Peninsula, by Gen. Magruder's forces, accounts of which do not reach the press.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial sums up the total appropriations of last Congress at $297,000,000 for the army and $35,000,000 for the navy.

There is strong ground for the belief that the object of Prince Napoleon's visit is to enlighten the Emperor about American affairs.

It is stated in generally well-informed circles that Lord Lyon's despatches to his Government, about the battle of Bull Run, were declared contraband. After Lord Lyons demanded his passport, his despatch was allowed to pass.

Missouri.—Gov. Jackson, on the 5th, at New Madrid, issued his Proclamation, in virtue of authority vested in him by the Legislature, declaring the State free and independent of the Yankee Union.

Missouri—More Reported Battles.—St. Louis papers of the 6th report a battle on the 3d, between Gens. Lyon and Seigel on the one side, and McCulloch on the other, with great slaughter on both sides, ending in the defeat and surrender of Lyon and Seigel and their federal army of 7,000. We have had so many similar stories that we receive this one with incredulity. But it is vouched for by three persons, and from a Northern source it is stated that Lyon had been killed.

The three months' Lincoln volunteers in Missouri were refusing to re-enlist, because they had not been paid, and had been ill-treated.

STANLY AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES.—A friend writes us as follows, under date of the 9th inst:—

The quantity of wheat and oats garnered this season is said, by the oldest inhabitants, to be larger than that of any previous year within their recollection. The prospect for corn is very fine, though it now needs rain

The "Stanly Yankee-Hunters," Capt. Montgomery, numbering 99 men, left Albemarle yesterday (Thursday) for Camp Fisher. Another Company is nearly ready, and will leave, I suppose, in a short time. The "Pekin Tigers," Capt. Barringer, of this county, (Montgomery,) are to leave Tuesday week. The third company is now being organized. 25 volunteered at Bruton's last Tuesday.

Geo. Setzer has been elected to the Convention from Catawba to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the former member.

Buncombe.—Geo. W. Candler has been elected to the Senate from the Buncombe district, in place of Gen. Marcus Erwin, resigned.

Watauga.—Mr. Farthing has been elected to the House of Commons, in place of G. N. Folk.

Ashe.—James M. Gentry, has been elected to the House of Commons, in place of Capt. Crumpler, resigned.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF HAMPTON, &c.

We have full and interesting particulars of the burning of Hampton, and of the series of events leading thereto. *The town was destroyed by order of Gen. Magruder, and by the forces under his command.*

On Thursday morning last, about daybreak, Gen. Magruder marched a considerable force in the direction of Newport News, and drew up in line of battle. After waiting there for some time, the enemy declining to give battle, our forces were marched within a mile and a half of Hampton, and again drawn up to give battle, if the enemy should show himself. In the meantime, a copy of a late New York Herald happened to be obtained by Gen. Magruder, in which was a letter disclosing dispatches from Gen. Butler, received at Washington, stating that it would be necessary for him to reoccupy Hampton, in order to be able to retain the large force of "contraband" negroes that he had collected. With this notice of the intended reoccupation of Hampton by the Federal forces, Gen. Magruder decided to destroy the town. Previous to the destruction of the town, information was received through a scout, and confirmed by the circumstance of an additional Federal steamer having arrived in the Roads, that reinforcements had arrived at the fort for the purpose, doubtless, of responding to Butler's demand for the reoccupation of Hampton.

It appears, that Hampton had been evacuated by Butler's forces, in the first instance, on account of a panic originated by a balloon exploration. About 700 of our men under the command of Captain Phillips had gone in the direction of the town, on a search for "contraband" negroes. The balloonist reported to Gen. Butler that 10,000 men were marching upon Hampton, and in consequence of the report the town was hastily ordered to be evacuated. Two sections of the bridge were torn up by the retreating party

The town was burned to the ground on Wednesday night by the order of Gen Magruder. The expedition for its destruction was composed of the Mecklenburg Cavalry, Capt. Goode, Old Dominion Dragoons, Capt. Phillips, York Rangers, Capt. Sinclair, Warwick Beauregards, Capt. Custis, and six companies of the 14th Virginia Regiment, the whole force being under the command of Col. James J. Hodges of the 14th. The town was most effectually fired. But a single house was left standing. The village church was intended to be spared, but caught fire accidentally, and was consumed to the ground. Many of the members of the companies were citizens of Hampton, and set fire to their own houses—among others Capt. Sinclair fired his own home.

In the early part of the night, about 11 o'clock, a skirmish took place at the bridge, between a small detachment of our forces, composed of Captains Young and Leftrige's companies, and a German regiment on the other side. The firing continued for about half an hour, the night being as dark as pitch, and only illuminated by the flashes of the musketry. Our men were instructed to fire below the flashes of the enemy's guns, and the screams of his wounded told of the execution of our shots. Our men were uninjured, one receiving a bullet through his blanket and another being grazed on the cheek by a musket ball.

A member of the expedition that fired the town relates evidences of some of the foulest desecrations of these houses and homes of our Virginia people by their former Yankee occupants. In many cases, the parlours of the houses were allotted to the filthiest uses of nature, while the walls of the rooms were garnished by the obscenest expressions and [illegible] of caricatured letter envelopes of the Yankee soldiers, which were gathered as trophies. One is of an American eagle bearing aloft "Jeff. Davis" by the most available portion of his pantaloons. Another is of "Uncle Sam's Bantam," threatening to "crow while he lives," to which there is an *addendum* in pencil, "crows where no one can hear him, and very hard to find."

The fortifications of Hampton, erected by Butler's troops, and left standing, are described as of the most complete kind and as extending entirely across the town. A ditch 18 feet deep with rampart and embrasures for the heaviest cannon, with other works of defence, had been constructed.

Newport News has not been evacuated. It continues in the possession of the enemy, who is about 4,000 strong. The defences are said to be complete, the only approach to the place being commanded by nine columbiads. The present force of the enemy at Old Point is estimated at 6,000.

Gen. Magruder was erecting strong fortifications at Bethel, two hundred and fifty men being daily employed on the works.

It was supposed that a man of the name of Paschal Latimer had perished in one of the burnt houses of Hampton.—*Rich. Examiner, 12th.*

Hampton was destroyed by the orders of the Confederate commander in the peninsula. The act will be variously judged, but the majority of Virginians will highly approve it. That unfortunate village had become a nest and a shelter to the army of marauders who hold Old Point and the neighboring lands. The lawful inhabitants had long since fled. What they had left behind had been pillaged; their houses had been defiled and dismantled. For some time since the village of Hampton had been of great service to the enemy and an equal injury to the Southern cause. It had become the rendezvous and colonial headquarters of many hundreds of stolen negroes, who will now have to be taken into the fort or thrown on the amiable philanthropists at the North—who will no doubt receive such a cargo with much satisfaction.

Better in ashes than stand to be the home, the protection, and the provision house of the invader. He should find only a desert in his march to the South. The owners of property lose nothing by its destruction at our hands. The country must one day make good their losses, if the country survives this war; and if we are subjugated, they will still lose nothing, for the laws of the U. S. confiscate even the land on which their houses stand.

The Russians who burned their city and wasted the soil before the march of a conqueror had not half of our reason to do so. Had Napoleon conquered the Czar, the farmer and the citizen would have still possessed his goods in peace; but if the Northern invasion is consummated, and what the Government at Washington calls "rebellion" is put down, the people of the Southern Confederacy will have nothing, absolutely nothing, that they can call their own. Their ruin will be not less complete than that of Southern Europe when overrun by the barbarians of Scandinavia. It is no longer a speculation—it is the declaration of the law—that the victors in this war shall literally divide the spoils, and that the vanquished shall suffer a fate unknown to modern nations and forgotten by the world since fifteen hundred years.

Richmond Examiner.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MOORE.

A portion of the citizens of Moore County convened at Carthage, on Saturday, the 10th inst., when Alex. Kelly was called to the Chair, and A. R. McDonald and Alex. Barrett as Secretaries.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the propriety of recommending to Congress the necessity of establishing a Foundry, for the manufacture of arms, for the defence of the country. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report business for the action of the meeting, viz: Col. John Morison, A. H. McNeill, W. S. Jones, A. R. McDonald and Alex. Barrett, who agreed upon the following, which was adopted by the meeting with perfect unanimity, viz:

WHEREAS, The people of the Confederate States have assumed a nationality, separate and distinct from that of the United States of America, in consequence of which, they are besieged by a powerful force from the government of Abraham Lincoln, whose avowed purpose is the subjugation of many millions of free and independent people of the South; interest and honor require that they should at the earliest time, and in the most perfect manner, put themselves in a complete state of defence for their present and future security—seeing that the age in which we live is fruitful of international and civil wars. And being flanked as they are on the northern frontier by the bristling artillery of their most deadly enemy, and on the east and south by open seas where armed vessels may and actually are menacing their coast and harbors, and being inadequately equipped with ships of war for risking any serious naval engagements with their enemy—a wise economy would therefore suggest that their arrangements should be more extensive and perfect, and that "if a given object is to be effected, no expense is unreasonable which is necessary to effect it in the most perfect manner."

And whereas, it is the opinion of the best military talent in the country, that one of the best modes of effecting the foregoing is by the establishment of a Foundry, at the expense and under the direction of the government, for the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war, and every thing in its power for the defense of the country, whether by land or sea. And as we are satisfied from the explorations, opinions and reports of Professors Emmons and Jackson, and Com. Wilkes—gentlemen eminently qualified to give a correct statement of the facts connected with the subject,—that perhaps no other locality in the South is so well suited in every particular for the erection of an armory and machine shops as the valley of the Deep River in the State of North Carolina,

We, therefore, a portion of the citizens of Moore County, in convention assembled, being anxious for the public safety, have thought it proper and a fit occasion to present the foregoing memorial to our delegates in Congress, with the request that, at the earliest opportunity, they direct the attention of Congress to the subject. Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. KELLY, Ch'n.

A. R. McDONALD, } Sec'ys.
ALEX. BARRETT, }

TAKE CARE OF THE SOLDIERS.

As a winter campaign is now a fixed and inevitable fact, and as some four or five hundred thousand brave Southern volunteers are to be exposed to its hardships, it behooves every man, woman and child in the slave States to be providing for their comfort. To the peltings of every pitiless storm, to every cutting wind, to every snow and frost, our soldiers must be exposed during the approaching winter. In rudely-constructed huts, or encamped in their tents, these soldiers are to suffer every privation which winter may bring with it.

Let the thousands who will enjoy the approaching winter months snugly ensconced by blazing fires, protected by thick walls and well-covered roofs, remember that their defenders are to spend the long nights of winter exposed to every storm. Let them remember that if through neglect and exposure those brave defenders are stricken down, not only will there be grief in every family, but rapine, confiscation and subjugation at every door.

We earnestly conjure all who are not in active military service to prepare for the winter campaign. God has blessed every State of the Confederacy with such abundant crops that we can easily feed an army of five millions of men. All of our energies must now be directed to providing sufficient warm and comfortable clothing for our soldiers. The soldier is subjected to so much exposure that he will need his winter clothing by the first or middle of October. Blankets, comforts, flannel shirts, thick, strong shoes and woolen socks, overcoats, warm, well-lined pantaloons, padded coats, gloves, worsted protectors for the chest, and numberless other articles, will be needed in immense quantities by our soldiers. Let every hand be busy and let every private purse be open for the preparation and the purchase of these and other indispensable articles. The South is full of the raw material from which these things may be fabricated. They should be made at every farm house in the South. There are no fingers too delicate for this work and none too coarse and ignorant to be usefully employed.

If there are any so parsimonious as to hesitate about contributing to this indispensable work, we must stimulate them to liberality by a simple suggestion. *The property of every citizen of the Southern Confederacy, who is not a traitor of the Carlile type, has been confiscated by a recent act of the Yankee Congress.* If we are conquered, we are beggared. Lincoln's ruffians will seize every acre of our lands and every variety of personalty which we possess. If we do not triumph we lose all; whilst on the other hand success will make us in five years the most prosperous and affluent people of modern times.

Liberality to our soldiery has become a great necessity to every property holder in the Confederate States.

Let no sane man think of money-making until every battle-field is whitened with the bones of our sensual, brutal and depraved invaders. Every thought about gain and self must now yield to the wants of our brave soldiery. If, through our neglect and indifference, our armies become disorganized, then will land, slaves, mules, horses, cattle, bonds and stocks become worthless, except to the rapacious Yankee invaders.

Every feeling of patriotism and every selfish consideration require us to devote money, labour —indeed everything—to the comfort of our soldiers.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Acknowledgment.—Wm. H. High, Sheriff of Wake County, takes great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of six Blankets from Mrs. Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake, for the soldiers, in response to the Governor's appeal.

Raleigh Standard.

We are pleased to learn that since the occupation of Forts Caswell and Johnson, not a single man has died at either Fort. This is unusual and gratifying. Some few deaths have taken place among the troops stationed in town previous to their being ordered to any of the camps or Forts, but none among those in actual service. Even including these, the deaths have been less than the average among an equal number of citizens living at home. When it is borne in mind that there have been at different times companies from the upper counties of the State, generally claimed to be healthier than the low country, and whose members were not at all acclimated here, this fact will go far to show that the common notion about the unhealthiness of this region of the State it only a notion. The health of the men has also been good. The men have had hard work, and not the daintiest fare, but they have stood it like men. They have had but one grievous want. They have been badly in want of a brush with the enemy.

We need hardly add that the general good health prevailing among the troops, reflects credit on the officers in command.—*Wil. Journal.*

The New York News says that there is every indication that there will be a mass peace meeting in that city early in September.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

LYON'S COMMAND REPORTED ROUTED.

The Black Republican Commander Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—There is a rumor current on the streets here, in which some reliance is placed, that Gen. Lyon's command in the southwest has been totally routed by the rebels, himself killed, and that the Dutch General Ziegel was in full retreat with a remnant of the Federal forces.

It is also reported that Gen. Fremont received despatches about midnight, corroborating the above, but contents not divulged.

A despatch from Louisville says that the above is from the regular correspondent of the New York Associated Press. That the Federalists have at length suffered a disaster, may be regarded as certain, as the despatch would not have been permitted to be sent without official sanction.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—A despatch from St. Louis says the following is the official report of the fight near Springfield, on Saturday last, as brought by one of Lyon's aids to Maj. Gen. Fremont:

Lyon's attacking force consisted of three columns, under himself, Col. Zeigel and Major Sturgess. They attacked the enemy on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our [Federal] loss about 800 killed and wounded. Gen. Lyon was killed while making a charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8,000 including 2,000 Home Guards. The enemy's loss is reported heavy, including Gen. McCulloch among the prisoners. This statement is corroborated by a prisoner. Zeigel retreated to Springfield, and at 3 o'clock on the 11th, continued the retreat on Rolla, bringing off the baggage trains, and $25,000 in specie, taken from the Springfield Bank.

Third Dispatch.—Advices have been received from Rolla to the 13th. An eye-witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning, says the fight raged from six in the morning till 2 in the afternoon. The Southerners charged Totten's Battery three times. Gen. Lyon fell early in the action. Ziegel had a severe struggle. He left three of his four guns in the field, spiking them. The Southern camp took fire and was destroyed. The Federals lost Capt. Gratz, killed; Gen. Sweeney, wounded in the leg; Col. Mitchell, seriously; Major Shepherd, slightly. He was in the Regular service. Capt. Plummer seriously. Captain Miller, Capt. Burk, Col. Dietzler and Capt. McFarland, all seriously wounded. Five Lieutenants were killed.

There was a rumor on the field that Gen. McCulloch was killed, but it was denied Saturday night.

Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect.

Gen. Fremont has telegraphed the government at Washington, saying that Gen. Lyon had been killed, and Zeigel was in full retreat, followed by the enemy. He urges the government to forward every available man to defend the flag.

Fourth Dispatch.—Gentlemen from St. Louis say that Fremont, in order to check the dangerous enthusiasm of the people, had been compelled to consent to the publication of falsehoods regarding affairs in Southwestern Missouri. The rout there is regarded as amounting to total annihilation. After blowing up all the powder and destroying other property, Zeigel left, and on Sunday night camped thirty miles this side of Springfield. The city and county of St. Louis have been placed under martial law.

Another Battle in Missouri.—MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—Sixteen miles back of New Madrid, sixty Missourians routed two hundred Federals, killing and capturing many. Another skirmish took place in the same vicinity with General Pillow's scouts which resulted similarly.

Still Another.—MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—A telegram from Hickman says that the battle at Charleston, Missouri, between Jeff. Thompson's forces and Fremont's, the latter were driven back with great loss. Two gun-boats are now chasing the steamer Equality. She was captured to-day by Capt. James Irwin, from Cairo.

Interesting from St. Louis.—ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The Evening Missourian and Bulletin, Secession papers, have been suppressed. The houses of two prominent Secessionists have been searched.

The Washington Government has been officially advised that General Van Dorn, of the Confederate Army, with thirteen hundred men, is between El Paso and San Antonio, with supposed object of subjugation of Lower California.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—Intelligence has been received that a battle has been fought in Missouri and that Gen. Lyon has been slain.

Gen. Fremont has telegraphed for all the available force in Indiana, "now or never."

He says, "Zouaves, return to your camps, I will give you back your rifles. Old affairs shall be forgotten; the flag of the Eleventh awaits you and your country calls you louder than ever. Give her once more your experience and strong arms. Let us make new renown on the banks of the Mississippi. Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and I will march you to-morrow.

"LEWIS WALLIS, Colonel."

Effect of the Victory in Missouri.—We have achieved a brilliant victory in Missouri, and one that must greatly tell upon the future status of that State. Before the news had been received, and when a battle was imminent, Ion, the well-known Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, and an intelligent observer of the political world, wrote:

"Upon the impending battle at Springfield, in Missouri, will depend the future status of that State and also of the Indian Territory. If General Lyon and Col. Zeigle be entirely defeated, it is probable that Generals McCulloch and Pillow may form a junction and take St. Louis; from which, after obtaining possession of it, they could not be easily dislodged. St. Louis is the vital part of Missouri. It is in fact, for the purposes of the present crisis, the State.

On the other hand, if General McCulloch should be beaten and driven from Missouri, nothing will prevent General Lyon from advancing to Fort Smith and holding permanent possession of that post, and, perhaps, carrying the war into the Indian Territory.

Drafting in Illinois.—LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—A letter from a reliable person in Chicago to a friend here, says he is drafted and must go to the war.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The precautions taken by General McClellan to strengthen the forces on or near the line of the Potomac north of this city, were not taken a whit too soon. Confederates in large numbers, some say as many as 23,000, are encamped in various places between Berryville and Tenallytown. It is supposed that their intention is to cross into Maryland. Skirmishes occur nightly, and the sentinels are frequently shot while on guard. There are now at Tenallytown nine regiments of Federal troops, and so great is their apprehensions of danger, that an entire regiment is selected for picket duty every night.

Two vessels loaded with ice and consigned to a dealer in this city, have been seized by the Confederates just below Acquia creek. There is a great scarcity of ice here, the price of that luxury having risen in two weeks three hundred per cent.

Notwithstanding the order given by General Mansfield of July 17th, concerning "persons held to service or labor," there are now in the camps of the Federals in this vicinity a large number of abducted slaves who are constantly kept at work.

Arrest of Hon. C. J. Faulkner.—By "special express" (says the Richmond Dispatch,) we have received files of Northern papers to Tuesday, the 13th inst., through which we are enabled to lay before our readers a full summary of news from the enemy's country.

Arrest of Hon. C. J. Faulkner.—This is the most startling intelligence brought to us by this arrival. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, (Aug. 12,) thus alludes to it:

The climax of the atrocities of the Administration committed on private individuals occurred to-day, in the arrest of Hon. Charles James Faulkner, ex-Minister to the Court of France, on the charge of treason. The arrest was made by the Provost Marshal in person, at Brown's Hotel, and under the following order from the Secretary of State:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861.

"*To Col. Porter, U. S. A.*, Provost Marshal, City Washington:

"You will proceed to arrest and detain Chas. James Faulkner, ex-Minister of the United States to Paris, and hold him under arrest to await further orders from this Department. "WM. H. SEWARD."

This is one of the most despotic actions that could have been perpetrated by the most arbitrary Government on the face of the earth.

The following is the Washington Star's account:

Shortly before noon to-day, we hear, the Hon. Chas. James Faulkner, of Virginia, ex-U. S. Minister to Paris, was taken into custody by Col. Porter, U. S. A., Proyost Marshal, in person, at his (Mr. F's) quarters, Brown's Hotel, and conveyed to the city prison, where he is now held.

We apprehend that the charges against him are for having aided and abetted the agents of the Revolutionists to obtain arms and munitions of war in Europe, while himself holding the commission of an U. S. Minister and Envoy Extraordinary. And, further, on the charge of being about to take the command of a disunion regiment alleged to be now awaiting his arrival, at Winchester, Va.

Such rumors have for some time past been afloat here—we know not on what authority, however.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The startling event of to-day has been the arrest of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner. He was at once carried from his lodgings, at Brown's Hotel, to the jail, and up to the time of this writing he has had no examination or trial. His baggage, &c., is under close military surveillance, it is supposed that he was arrested upon a charge of treason, but in what precise way he has given aid and comfort to the enemies of the republic has not transpired. On Saturday he stated publicly that he had called upon the Government for a pass to go into Virginia, but as that State is held to be out of the United States, and as he might be loyal to the Federal Government when he should reach his home, it is supposed that something besides the mere asking for a pass is at the bottom of accusations against him.

A telegram from Washington adds:

He is not permitted to hold correspondence or conversation with any of his friends at present. As to the specific charges under which he is held, they are, so far as the public is concerned, mere matters of speculation; but something has been said about his having a commission as a Brigadier General in the Confederate army. A formal examination into the case will, however, soon take place. Shortly after his arrest he remarked that he was not aware of having done anything to justify these proceedings, and but for them he would have had his accounts settled to-day at the State Department, which he had visited to-day after his arrival in Washington on that business, as well as to call on Secretary Seward, in accordance with the courtesy governing Ministers returning from abroad.

Another Arrest—Ice-Boats Captured.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A. W. Flowers, an ex-Government clerk, has been arrested as a spy.

The Southerners have captured two and probably four ice-boats, en route for this city, thus cutting off Lincoln's juleps and iced punches.

Exchange of Prisoners.—A Washington correspondent states that a strong desire is expressed among prominent men in different sections of the country for an exchange of prisoners with the Confederates. Several parties are now here to confer with the Administration upon this subject. The friends of the prisoners are exceedingly anxious that something should be done.

Several letters have been received in New York from the federal prisoners in Richmond. All of them say they are well treated. Lieut. Parks, of the 1st Michigan Regiment, writes that he and fifty-six of his comrades are prisoners. He adds, very significantly,

"Will not our Government do something to get us released? I think it is time to recognize the belligerent power of the enemy, and conduct the war on the recognized principles of warfare. The fate of many of us may depend on that of the crew of the Savannah."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Congressman Ely has sent a letter to Lincoln in which it is understood he decidedly favors the recognition of the Confederacy in so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 11.—Gen. Wool, who has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, is expected here on Wednesday. General Butler will soon engage in a more active field of service.

The Union gun is now mounted, but the 360 pound shells for it have not yet arrived.

Professor La Mountain made two successful ascensions yesterday, having attained an altitude of 3000 feet. He found the Confederate encampment to be about three miles beyond New Market bridge. There are no traces of the enemy nearer Hampton. A considerable force is also encamped on this side of James river, some eight miles above Newport News. The two cannon mounted on Sewell's Point towards Old Point, he thinks, are only large field pieces. There are probably a thousand Confederate troops there.

NORFOLK, Aug. 14.—The privateer York of our city, while engaged in the capture of a prize near Hatteras, was pursued by a Federal steamer and was compelled to run ashore, and set on fire. The cargo of the prize was coffee, but it was afterwards recaptured by the enemy. Lieut. Abbot and five seamen of the U. S. steamer South Carolina were taken prisoners, and reached our city yesterday afternoon. The three officers of the York came up with the prisoners.

Lincoln makes Overtures to Garibaldi.—WASHINGTON, August 13.—Lincoln has made overtures to Garibaldi on the statement of Consuls, that he would come if invited. Garibaldi has made no direct proffer of his services, and it is scarcely probable that he would make an indirect proffer.

Peace Newspapers at the North.—The New York News publishes the names of some seventy newspapers in the Northern States, which oppose the war policy of the Administration. Of these twenty-one are published in the State of New York; four in New Jersey; eight in Pennsylvania; three in New Hampshire; three in Illinois, two in Indiana, one in Minnesota, Rhode Island, [illegible]. These include only [illegible] News office as exchanges in [illegible].

General Evans's Brigade in pursuit of Enemy.—We learn that on Tuesday morning about 6 o'clock, General Evans's Brigade passed through Leesburg, in hot pursuit of 1,700 Yankees connected with the command of General Banks, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. For several days past this detachment had been in Loudoun county committing various depredations, and Gen. Evans had been ordered from Centreville to drive them off. The Potomac was much swollen by the recent rains, and the impression prevailed that the Federals would find it impossible to recross the river. The command has probably been captured or cut to pieces.

General Evans's Brigade consisted of Col. Hunton's 8th Virginia Regiment, and the 17th and 18th Mississippi Regiments, with Shields' Howitzers and a squadron of cavalry.

Richmond Examiner, 16th.

Information received last night from the West removes all doubt that a forward movement for the entire command had been ordered for yesterday morning. Gen. Loring was to move with his forces from the Big Spring in the direction of Huttonsville, around the Cheat mountain, where the enemy is posted in force, while Gen. Jackson was to advance up towards the Cheat Mountain, and block the progress of Rosencranz eastward. He will now either have to capitulate, or, if apprised of our movements in time, will fall back on Phillippi, which is the only position which he would be apt to select in his retreat to make a stand at. Stirring news may now be momentarily expected from the West.

Richmond Examiner, 16th.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Robert Mure, of Charleston, courier of the British Consul at New Orleans, was arrested on the Africa as it was leaving. Several papers were found on him, which indicate that he was also the bearer of dispatches from the Confederate Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Col. Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves, is dead.

The 79th New York Regiment, numbering four hundred, refused to strike tents. The Regiment was surrounded and the ringleaders arrested. General McClellan took away their colors. His orders are to shoot down.

ALEXANDRIA, August 12.—The Fire Zouaves struck their tents and left for New York this afternoon, where they will be disbanded preparatory to the reorganization of the regiment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The banks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston have agreed to take fifty millions of the Government loan upon the condition that they be the sole recipients of Treasury notes.

The New York Times, (very Black Republican,) of the 12th inst., says:

Recruiting for the army here is dead—virtually dead. There is a rendezvous in Cedar street, one in Chatham street, and one in Hudson street —all for the old army—and these added but fifteen men to the service last week.

The Beginning of the End.—We have to-day accounts of two mobs in New England, one in Maine and one in New Hampshire, attacking and destroying two printing establishments. They had ventured to utter some sentiment displeasing to the "many-headed," and they were summarily disposed of.

This is a sign of what is coming. The first defeat of their armies provokes the destruction of their printing establishments; the pecuniary embarrasments which war and high taxes will create will probably lead to other and more serious demonstrations.—*Richmond Whig.*

Banks Going Overboard.—NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Brockport Exchange Bank, New York, has closed its doors, having decided to suspend business. It will go into liquidation at once. The bills were bought in Wall street to-day at a discount of 20 per cent.

"Rats Deserting a Sinking Ship."—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says the hotels are again almost cleared of politicians—the most striking indication he has seen of danger to the capital.

French Recognition.—A Paris letter to the New York Herald tells a bad tale for the Yankees. "All the official people here (it says) publicly express the opinion, that the South will be recognized."

Our Recognition by England.—The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

A letter from London, the writer of which has been very careful and reliable in his statements, asserts that should the first pitched battle result in the success of the Confederates, the recognition of the Confederacy would be a fixed fact, and that as goes England, so goes France and the continent.

The Cotton Supply of England.—Messrs. Neill Brothers, of Liverpool, in a circular just issued, state that with a consumption of 41,000 bales per week, the present supply in Liverpool, 860,000 bales, will give out by December 13th. They are of opinion that only a small amount can reach England from the United States, while the blockade is enforced, and that the supply from Egypt cannot be sufficiently increased. In conclusion, they say that, however the question is looked at, it wears a most discouraging aspect.

Military Movements in Canada.—A correspondent of a Northern paper writes from Quebec in Canada:

There is evidently something in the wind, for the most active preparations are going on at the fortifications at Quebec. Ramparts are being torn down and rebuilt, and every little defect is being repaired; guns are also being put in working order; barracks thoroughly repaired, and all is under the supervision of a staff of Royal Engineers from England.

There are a great many Southerners, at present, in Quebec, and on Monday evening, when the news was received of the result of the battle of Bull Run, the populace were most jubilant over the success of the rebels. There are but few in that portion of Canada whose sympathy is with the North. When that is the case, what are we to expect?

From Quebec to Toronto the all-absorbing topic is the war between the North and South, and there is no sympathy whatever for the North, but on the contrary they wish that they may be defeated in every battle. All this, coupled with the active preparations going on among military affairs, is significant of England's intention.

The Poor and unemployed of the North.—A New York paper says,

A deputation from the discontented workmen of Newark, New Jersey, came over to the city to-day, to engage the services of some of the agrarian orators who have been figuring at the recent meetings of the unemployed in this city. The excitement at Newark among this class of the population is said to be very great, and some of their families are in great distress.

A numerous crowd of women, the most of them with children in their arms, assembled at the rotunda in the Park, this afternoon, to receive the pittance recently voted by the Common Council for the relief of the families of volunteers. The rush was so great that the services of several policemen were called in to preserve the peace. The poor creatures received from $1 to $5 each, according to circumstances.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, on the War.—The following extracts are from the address of Gov. Sprague, on the opening of the Rhode Island Legislature. It will be remembered that he commanded the troops of his State in the late battle:

"The war will of necessity be a long one. We have been in error as to the strength of the enemy and as to the long and persistent course which has been pursued by the South tending towards this point; while we have been occupied in our business, they have been creating revolution. We were under the impression that they were lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies; whereas in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves. We have found not only the physique of their men equal to ours, but their clothing, their arms, their subsistence, and their means of transportation—everything that goes to make up military efficiency, superior to ours. And when we have been obliged to be the attacking force, marching under a southern sun, exhausted, without provisions and without shelter, they have been encamped and in fortified positions in a country unfriendly to us and friendly to them, where they could receive information of every movement of ours and we could learn nothing whatever as to theirs.

"The probabilities are that in no cast on the record of the world's history has an army been called into the field, possessing so little knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy; and such being the case, it was impossible for any troops in the position ours found themselves to have sustained themselves for any considerable length of time. It has opened the country to the immensity of this struggle, and in that view of the subject the result may be bearable.

"Such being the case, and the country calling upon the States for so much more than was at first anticipated, taxation by the General Government, and next by the State, increasing, I have been induced to call the Legislature together to see whether they are willing to continue the liberal course which was inaugurated when the contest first began."

Yankee Lies.—Sawney, of the New York Herald, does not stand upon trifles. He says "the rebel army actually in action at Bull Run numbered close upon 50,000 men, well officered, well entrenched, protected by masked batteries, and abundantly supplied with artillery." This is a lie out of the whole cloth. The battle was fought upon unfortified ground; there was not an entrenchment or a masked battery within miles of it. What is said of our officers is true; but all the rest is sheer falsehood. The Confederate force actually engaged never exceeded 15,000 men, as may be seen from an inspection of the muster-rolls of the regiments engaged.

"Opposed to them, (the Confederates,) was a conglomeration of badly officered regiments—with an aggregate in the field of not over 18,000 men—with no general commanding—each one fighting on his own hook, and with a totally inadequate supply of cannon, &c."

Thirty-four regiments—the very pride of the Northern soldiery—regiments which the Herald itself was accustomed to tell us, before the battle, were invincible, attacked our left wing. They certainly did not number less than thirty-five thousand men. One of the captured officers said they were from thirty-seven to forty thousand strong. There were, besides, nine regiments on their left, and nine in reserve. Total, fifty-two regiments of infantry, exclusive of five thousand regulars. As for their artillery, they had Sherman's battery, Carlile's battery, Griffith's battery, the Rhode Island battery, the West Point battery, and the huge battery of rifled thirty-two-pounders, eighty-one pieces, and they lost all but two in their flight. In one word, it was the most magnificent park of artillery that ever accompanied an army to the field of battle in America.

What object can Sawney have in telling these lies? Is he afraid the mob will tear down his office, if he tell the truth, as they threatened to do with Greeley's when he published the truth about this matter, and as they would have done had not Greeley speedily fallen back upon his old resource of falsehood?

Gen. Scott has given orders that no more official reports about the battle shall be published. He knows the slaughter was too terrible to be exposed. This fact speaks volumes.

Richmond Dispatch.

Confederate Congress.—RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 14.—Congress passed to-day and the President approved a bill providing for the appointment of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons at the various hospitals in the Confederate States.

It is reported that they passed a resolution to adjourn next Monday.

The Sumter Heard From.—NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The brig Sea Fearn from Curacoa, reports that the Confederate war steamer Sumter has been allowed to coal up and refit there against the protest of the Federal Consul. She left on the 24th.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday last, one of the trains on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad loaded with troops, ran off the track near Marion in Smythe county, resulting in the killing and wounding of several of the volunteers.

The percussion cap manufactory of Messrs. Cameron & Co., in Charleston, S. C., is in full operation, turning out about sixty a minute, or upwards of forty thousand in a day. Arrangements have also been made, by a firm of that city, for the manufacture of military buttons.

Later from Europe.—NOVA SCOTIA, August 13.—By an arrival here we learn that the London Times of August 3d, in its city article, says it will be dangerous for England to touch the American loan.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the British and French Governments are corresponding relative to American affairs, and will probably unite as to the policy to be pursued in all respects.

The London Herald strongly deprecates any investment in Chase's loan.

Later from Europe.—NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Persia has arrived.

The weather has been unfavourable for crops.

The Times says it is not supposed that influential houses will consent to act as agents for the American loan. Every element of danger surrounds subscribers. Knowing ones prefer to have reliable authority that the blockade will be abandoned.

Printing Paper.—One of the effects of the blockade has been to greatly diminish the price of printing paper at the North, while at the South the prices have been largely increased. This is good for the paper manufacturers South, but hard on publishers in the same section.

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them. E. J. HALE & SONS.

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE—THURSDAY, Aug. 15.

The Senate was called to order at 11½ o'clock, the Speaker, his Excellency Gov. Clark, in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. J. W. Tucker.

The roll being called, the following Senators (being a quorum,) answered to their names:

Messrs. Adams, Brown, Bledsoe, Gaither, Barringer, Candler, Dickson, Dockery, Dowd, Faison, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Chatham, Humphrey, Lane, Outlaw, Pitchford, Ramsay, Shaw, Simpson, Speight, Street, Stowe, Spencer, Stubbs, Taylor of Nash, Taylor of Granville, Taylor of Brunswick, Thomas of Jackson, Turner, Walker, Watson, Waugh, Whedbee, Worth.

A resolution, passed by the recent Convention abrogating a resolution passed by the General Assembly (calling an extra session of that body, to be held on the 25th of June last,) and postponing the session of the Legislature until the 15th of August, was read.

Messrs. Peter Adams of Guilford, B. S. Gaither of Burke, and Geo. W. Candler of Buncombe, presented their credentials as newly elected members, were duly qualified and took their seats

A message was received from the House informing the Senate of the readiness of that body to proceed to business.

The Speaker announced the resignation of the Assistant Clerk, Mr. Saunders.

The Senate agreeing to go into an election of a successor to Mr. Saunders,

Mr. Humphrey nominated Jos. A. Engelhard, Esq., who was elected without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, a message was sent to the House informing that body of the organization of the Senate.

Mr. Speaker Clark having made some remarks relative to the new position he held on account of the death of the lamented Gov. Ellis,

Mr. Turner suggested that a joint Committee be appointed to enquire into the constitutionality and expediency of electing a Governor by the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of Gov. Ellis:

Mr. Brown hoped that such a Committee would not be raised. Especially did he oppose the introduction of a resolution which might lead to a protracted debate at this time. He moved to lay the subject upon the table.

Mr. Turner having reduced his suggestion to writing, in the form of a resolution, Mr. Brown's motion to lay upon the table prevailed.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee, whose duty it shall be to report a bill for the re-districting of the State.

Also a proposition to appoint a joint committee to wait upon his Excellency Gov. Clark, informing him of the organization of the two Houses, and that they are ready to receive communications from him. Concurred in. Messrs. Humphrey and Stubbs were appointed.

After an absence of a few moments, the committee reported that the Governor would communicate with the two Housses to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, August 15.—The House was called to order by Mr. Speaker Dortch.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson.

The Clerks of the House not being present, the Speaker appointed Mr. J. J. Iredell, Principal, and Mr. M. H. Pinnix, Assistant Clerk, *pro tem.*

The roll was then called and the following members answered to their names:

Mr. Speaker, and Messrs. Albritton, Autry, Barrington, Batchelor, Barrow, Blue, Bowman, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Canady, Carson, Clark of Craven, Clark of Davidson, Cowles, Crawford, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Mecklenburg, Dickson, Donnell, Ewell, Faison, Farrow, Ferebee, Fleming, Foy, Gaither, Galloway, Gorrell, Green of Stanly, Hall, Harrington, Harris, Hanes, Hill, Howard, Horton, Jenkins, Jordan, Kallum, Kelly, Latham, Liles, Logan, Love, McMillan, Martin, Mendenhall, Merrimon, Michiner, Mordecai, Padgett, Patterson, Pearson, Peebles, Perkins, Poindexter, Polk, Pope, Potts, Russ, Shaw, Slade, Speight, Stanford, Tapscott, Ward, Watson, Waugh, Williams of Cumberland, Williams of Nash, Williams of Pasquotank, Williamson, Wishart, Withers, Woodard, Wooten, and Wright—80.

The following gentlemen, elected to fill vacancies in their respective counties, were then qualified and took their seats, viz: A. Fisher of Jackson, Thos. Farthing of Watauga, H. G. Woodfin of Macon, V. A. McBee of Lincoln, and J. M. Gentry of Ashe.

Messages were interchanged with the Senate.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution that a proposition be sent to the Senate, to raise a joint committee of seven on the part of each House, to lay off the State into ten Congressional Districts, or any other number according to law.

Mr. Donnell suggested that the subject should be postponed until the Governor's message should be received.

Mr. Hill said his object in presenting it now, was to get this subject before the Legislature at as early a day as practicable, as it was one requiring much deliberation.

Mr. Donnell moved to amend by proposing five for the Senate branch of the committee, and the amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Wright rose to inquire whether it was not proper for the members of this General Assembly, now that the State has seceded from the old Union, and become a member of the Southern Confederacy, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

The Speaker thought it unnecessary, but the members of future Legislatures will be required to do so.

To wait on the Governor, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Ferebee and Wright on the part of the House.

After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Correction.—Rumor some days ago stated that Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of this State, had gone to New York and been arrested. Another rumor fixed it upon Hon. R. H. Smith, of Alabama. The truth is, it was neither, but a Mr. Smith, son of Gov. Smith, of Va., who was on his way from California.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Sewing Cotton.—George Makepeace, Esq., of Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., is manufacturing an excellent article of sewing cotton. Mr. M. is at present making only the lower Nos., but hopes to be able to produce, in a short time, any quality desired.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Guns.—We learn that Mr. Anderson Lamb, of Guilford county, N. C., has contracted to make 1000 rifles for the use of the Confederate troops. Mr. L. manufactures his own barrels and will also make his own locks, if necessary.

Salisbury Banner.

Some in a Bear Fight.—The Asheville News says that a fellow named Wiggins, up in Yancey County, was expressing his sympathy for Lincoln, and venting his treason in abuse of the Southern Confederacy, when a Mrs. Medly knocked him down with a chair, and pummelled him well, and would probably have pounded his life out of him, had not some one interfered. The News thinks that a company of such women would whip all the tories in the South.

Mrs. Lincoln is going to Long Branch, N. J., to spend the season. Old Abe remains in Washington for the present.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We copy from the Standard the first day's proceedings.

Gov. Clark's Message will be found in another column. We had it first in the Raleigh Spirit of the Age, and then in an Extra Charlotte Democrat, whose Editor, being in Raleigh when the Message was read on Friday, with characteristic energy copied it, despatched his MS. to Charlotte, had it printed on Saturday, and back here, 230 miles, through Raleigh, this morning. Some of the Raleigh papers must wake up, or be voted slow.

Among the necessary business of the session will be, to lay off the State into ten Congressional Districts, for the election of members of Congress in November next. Also, twelve Electoral Districts, or, more probably, to provide that each Congressional District shall be an Electoral District, with two Electors for the State at large. Also, to pass upon claims laid before it by the Board of Claims. To revise the militia laws. Probably to elect two Senators to Congress; and to fix the mode of giving in slaves for taxation.

These are prominent matters of legislation. Doubtless a hundred others will develop themselves. And the session may last a month or two.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Baltimore papers state that a large number of old vessels have been bought and seized, to be filled with stone and brought to the mouths of rivers and inlets of North Carolina and sunk, to obstruct navigation, in lieu of a regular blockade, for which Lincoln has not a sufficiency of war vessels.

REPORTED INVASION OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from Raleigh, that "Gov. Clark mentioned on Friday that our people in Caldwell and adjacent counties were in arms and wishing help. The disaffected Tennessee people were coming upon them, probably to effect a diversion from Virginia. The Governor would take proper steps for their help."

MORE GOOD THINGS FOR THE FIRST REGIMENT.—Mr. J. W. Powers, who had offered, with characteristic kindness, to convey packages to Yorktown, left this morning with probably near 200 boxes, &c., containing food and physic, clothing and confections, socks and sugar, blankets and—brandy, we had liko to have said—but if there were any such thing there it is already enumerated as "physic." Along with these he bears letters of love to the dear ones in the camp. His advent will be welcomed at Yorktown.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—In the absence of official reports of the Manassas battle, we are glad to be able to state, upon the best authority, that in addition to Lieut. Strange, who was promoted, Lieutenants Mullins and Robinson, of this town, have been commended, in common with their associates, as "exhibiting coolness and intrepidity" in the battle.

Lt. Col. J. M. Leach.—The statement of the commissioned officers of the 11th regiment of N. C. Volunteers, dated Camp Rhett, near Manassas, August 10th, 1861, bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. Leach in the battles of the 18th and 21st July, has been received, and shall appear in our next. We felt confident that great injustice had been done by rumor, to Col. Leach; and we are glad to find that he is so fully and thoroughly vindicated by his compatriots in arms.
Raleigh Standard.

We have been amazed to hear, by letter from a correspondent, who has been circulating these reports to the prejudice of Col. Leach. Who originated them we know not; but one at least who has retailed them ought to be ashamed of himself—ought to have had more respect for North Carolina, if not for himself, than to have thus stricken her, through a calumny upon one of her sons on the field of battle. When *he* consents to leave office and go into battle himself, he will acquire a right to criticise the conduct of Col. Leach, but even then he should be careful that he is guilty of retailing no foul slander.

TROOPS! TROOPS!—The Salisbury Banner mentions the daily passage of large numbers of troops; among them, Capt. Barringer's Cavalry from Cabarrus, Capt. Siler's Cavalry from Macon county, Capt. Folk's Cavalry from Watauga, Capt. Woodfin's Cavalry from Buncombe, and Capt. Wilson's and Capt. Love's Companies of Infantry.

The Banner says there are 1600 volunteers at Asheville.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—James Sprinkle, of the Iredell Blues, died at Manassas on the 6th. Wm. Bennett, of Capt. Westmoreland's Stokes county company, died at Manassas on the 8th. Berry Mayo, of the Confederate Guards, 5th reg't volunteers, died at Bethel on the 9th, of measles. Lemuel M. Howell, of the Stanly county Marksmen, died at Suffolk on the 15th; aged 30, leaving a wife, a child, and a mother.

SALT.—During the war of 1812-15, salt was sold in this town at $5, and in Raleigh at $7, *a bushel*. It is now selling here at $4 50 a sack of near three bushels. In Richmond and Petersburg it sells at $6 to $7 50 a sack. In Charleston at $3 50 to $4.

We think that these high prices will not long continue; for we see it stated from the Abingdon (Va.) Democrat, that at the Salt Works near that place "unusual activity prevails—new furnaces have been erected and a large additional force employed. *A heavy stock of salt is on hand ready for shipment*, but at present it is impossible to get it off, the railroad being taxed to its utmost capacity in transporting troops to the seat of war."

Here in North Carolina there is a prospect of steps being taken to manufacture salt. Professor Thomassy of Charleston has been in Wilmington, examining the neighboring Sounds, which the Journal thinks are better adapted to the purpose than any other part of the coast. Hurry up the works!

RICE.—This article is unusually low in Charleston; sales of last week 700 to 800 tierces, at $1 62½ to $2 per 100 lbs., chiefly 1 75 to 1 87½. We see that the railroads charged $41 for the freight of two tierces from Charleston to Richmond—nearly twice the first cost of the rice. We also learn that the freight from Charleston to Memphis (about an equal distance) is $5 a tierce.

EXTORTION.—A citizen of Moore county writes a communication for the Observer, specifying two cases of hard usage of sick soldiers. The first is the case of Neill Ray, of Capt. Martin's Moore county company, who arrived at a Hotel in this State, under charge of his brother, Hugh Ray, and Dr. D. W. Shaw, privates in the same company. They arrived at 8 P. M. and left at 1 P. M. next day, two of the party eating two meals each, the sick man a little once and a small drink of wine; one of the well men took one drink of whiskey. They had to pay *seven dollars and fifteen cents*—nearly a fourth of their pay for a month's hard service in defence of the Hotel-keeper's rights and property.

The other case was of two sick soldiers, on their way from Yorktown to Chatham county, who had to leave a hotel a-foot, and carry their knapsacks, some two miles before they would get any conveyance.

Our correspondent mentions the names of the Hotels at which these ungracious acts were committed, and signs his name to his communication. Yet we are loth to publish the Hotels. The circumstances *may be* susceptible of explanation, and if so, we and the writer might become involved in a controversy for which we have neither taste nor room. We therefore think it better to state the facts in the above form, in the hope that it may lead to a more generous treatment of the noble men who are risking life, and actually sacrificing health, in the service of those who remain safely and quietly and comfortably at home. If ever there was occasion for the exercise of kindness and generosity, it is presented now in the case of even our well soldiers; how much more towards those who are sick.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—The Richmond Examiner protests against an immediate adjournment of Congress, which it seems is insisted on by a large portion of the members. We hope an adjournment will not take place. The interests of the country are too deeply involved, and the frequent changes in the condition of affairs too important, to justify an interregnum in any branch of the government. It seems to us that it would be almost as unwise to adjourn Congress as to disband half the Army because there happened to be no battle going on.

We hope that the members will consent to make the sacrifice of their convenience, and comfort, and private interests, and remain at their posts. It is not asking half so much as many, (perhaps but little inferior to themselves in any respect,) are doing in camp—privates as well as officers.

VIRGINIA.—We copy the following unanswerable statement from the Richmond Examiner, as well for the strong and just light in which it places the action of Virginia, as for the compliment it pays to North Carolina:—

"The State of Virginia has furnished the Confederate service 750 companies, uniformed and equipped, according to law. The average number of men in these companies, is 75 to each. They make an aggregate of 55,250 volunteer soldiers from the State Virginia, now in the ranks of the Confederate army and actually in the field. Besides the corps, this State has furnished the temporary service of large masses of militia, many thousands of men for home defence, and a great number of persons who have employed themselves in guerilla warfare, and in tending the wounded, who are not numbered on the rolls of the army. The actual numbers of Virginia troops on those rolls, we repeat, are neither more nor less than 55,250, privates and officers.

"So much of manhood. In money the State has not been less liberal. The Convention appropriated the sum 7,000,000 of dollars to the public defence, and 6,000,000 of dollars have been actually advanced by the State Government to the Confederate service. Such is the official statement. The contributions of the various counties and of private individuals cannot be stated with the same accuracy. But they are sufficiently well known to enable us to state with authority that they exceed 4,000,000 of dollars.

"But while the State of Virginia has thus magnificently justified her great renown, and made these munificent contributions to the Confederate service, they are the least of her sacrifices to the war. This State deliberately made itself the chopping-block of the North and South, the cock-pit of contending nations, the Flanders of America. The scenes of wars are always scenes of desolation; the countries over which armies march and fight are ever reduced to misery; in all wars the fields will ever be ravaged, the cattle and wealth of the land will always be seized and used by both parties, the houses be plundered, the towns burnt, the poor be harried, the rich ruined. Such is the experience of all time. The proverbs of every people express these truisms, and every man, woman and child in this State of Virginia was well aware of the terrible fact, that when she left the Northern Union and placed herself between it and the Southern Confederacy, her soil must be the battle-field of a continent, and that all the real suffering the war would cause must be borne by her devoted citizens. They have borne them. They do endure them. And if the Southern force proves the weaker, a catastrophe will befall the people of Virginia unknown to modern times. The alternatives were before the eyes of all—to stay in the Union and share the security and the infamy of Kentucky, or to leave it and encounter these certain evils and this sombre chance. With this knowledge, at the first threat of the Northern usurper, this old and haughty nation, proud in arms, stept boldly into the place of danger and the post of honor.

From that moment the weight of the war fell on Virginia's shoulders. Her sister States of the Southern Confederacy were at once delivered from all the horrors that render war a curse. They have not heard a gun fired; they have not seen a cottage blaze; not one citizen is a refugee from his home; no planter is robbed of his property; no unhappy city is the barrack of the enemy. Until the havoc of war has rendered Virginia quite a desert they have naught to dread. It is only a splendid game to them. Beyond the contribution of men and money to the army, they are untouched by the iron hand of war. In men and money they have all made large contributions to the public defence; but not one of them, with the exception of North Carolina, has even approached the mark of Virginia. The noble State of North Carolina has furnished thirty regiments unsurpassed by any troops in the world, and has neither blustered at other States or bragged of her own gallant generosity. It is unfortunate that a similar spirit has not been manifested in all parts of the confederacy. The indulgence of an unnecessary vanity in any quarter, or even unfounded pretensions, would never have induced Virginians to present the unanswerable fact of the case to public view, did not reasonable self-respect compel them to do so. We all well know that modesty and silence are the best heralds of grand actions, and would willingly leave the part taken by the State of Virginia in this memorable struggle to the justice of history. But a system of mean villification and misrepresentation of this State, created by some ill-begotten individuals, has become so common, is doing so much mischief among the ignorant, and is producing so much irritation and pain to ourselves, that it is quite impossible to bear it longer.—*Rich. Examiner, 16th.*

In a subsequent article the Examiner says that Louisiana, with a population of 700,000, has 17,500 troops in Virginia, Missouri, Florida, &c., and 5000 in the State, organized and under arms. 22,500 in all.

WAKING UP.—Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island headed his own Volunteers at the Manassas Battle. It will be seen by the remarkable extract we make from his Message to the Legislature, that he has gone home from the battle field considerably enlightened as to the capability of the South to carry on this war. He appears to have underrated it in every respect, even to the *physique* of its men, which he has found—marvellous discovery!—to be equal to theirs. Let him come South again and take a few more lessons.

But the matter in the extract to which we would particularly call attention, is that the Governor has called the Legislature together to "see whether they are willing [under these new lights] to continue the liberal course which was inaugurated when the contest first began." In others words, whether they are willing to be taxed to an unheard-of extent, to support a war which the Governor plainly sees will result in the independence of the South. If the Governor would march the Legislature down South, and give them a chance for a Manassas race, it would not take them long to decide the question.

COLONEL HEINTZELMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.—The good fame of the New York Fire *Zouaves* is sadly damaged by Col. Heintzelman's report. Col. H. is a U. S. army officer, and appears to take pleasure in recording the cowardice of the Northern volunteers. He says of the Zouaves, "at the first fire they broke," and "the regiment, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field." "I then led up the Minnesota regiment, *which was also repulsed*, but retired in tolerably good order." "Next was led forward the First Michigan, *which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion.*"

"The Brooklyn Fourteenth then appeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment *broke and ran. I considered it useless to attempt to rally them.* The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run from fifty to several hundred yards to the rear, and continue to fire—fortunately for the braver ones—very high in the air, and compelling those in front to retreat." *Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commenced.*"

That the fight was an open field combat is confirmed by the statement of Col. Heintzelman, that a United States battery, posted in an *open field*, was taken and retaken three times, and finally remained in the hands of the Confederates.

A TRAITOR.—A strange rumor is telegraphed from Washington to the Associated Press, viz: That accurate intelligence has been communicated to the Confederates of all movements and preparations of the Federal army. That the utmost vigilance has been exercised to discover the secret traitor; and that a painful rumor is in circulation that it has been traced to an individual occupying a confidential relation to Gen. Scott.

PRISONERS.—The Richmond Examiner publishes a list of the prisoners held in Washington city, 61 in number. There is only one North Carolinian among them, Wesley Barron, of Randolph county. A letter from one of them says that they are well treated.

"WASHINGTON TO BE CUT OFF."—Such is the alarmery of the N. Y. Tribune. It says,—

"If Matthias' Point is allowed to be fortified much longer it will be impregnable, and the Potomac will be closed. Then a rising in Maryland and burning of bridges, cut us off from Washington; and all this Davis promises his Baltimore friends shall take place in a fortnight. Now this Matthias' Point can be taken by two or three regiments with the loss of 100 men, and held by aid of two or three steamers. Two weeks hence it cannot be taken with a loss of 1,000 men, and no steamers can approach to aid the attack, as they are erecting formidable batteries of rifled cannon."

We think it quite likely that Washington might have been cut off before this. But what then? It is of no use, and the effect of its capture would be to unite the whole North as a man in favor of retaking it. At present there is undoubtedly growing up in all the North a strong party opposed to the war. Let that party grow. Do not check it by giving it a pretext for unity in the loss of the capital. Whip the yankees every where else; but do not disturb them in their foul den. Precisely such a policy has been pursued, with manifest advantage, at Fort Pickens. A large yankee military and naval force is kept there, out of mischief, by the investment of that fort. Capture it, and all the war vessels will be at liberty to sweep the seas of our privateers, and to do other damage.

Perhaps our government may be acting on this principle as to Washington.

HARD RUN.—Lincoln's Congress passed a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and to get it in any way he can, either by coupon bonds, registered bonds, or treasury notes, the latter to bear interest at various rates, or none at all, and to be paid out for salaries and supplies. One hundred millions of the bonds are to be disposed of by agents in Europe, if they can be there sold.

SLOW RECRUITING FOR ANOTHER "GRAND ARMY."—The following, from the New York Herald, indicates that people in that locality have no stomach for another Manasssas fight:—

"During the first ten days of this month recruiting for the general service, in Chatham street and Cedar street, has been even more lethargic than during the quietest times for two years back; only eight men have been enlisted at both offices."

GREAT RISE OF SOUTHERN STOCKS.—On the 10th inst. North Carolina bonds sold in New York at 70. Not long since they were down to 42. Georgia bonds sold at 75 to 77; Tennessee 45 to 46½; Virginia 54 to 54½; Louisiana 62; Missouri 44¼. United States 6s sold at 88 to 88½.

What does this mean? Certainly it means nothing less than that people in New York have become convinced that *the Southern Confederacy is a fixed fact.*

The N. Y. Herald says, "The dry goods dealers report that collections are failing in every part of the country; that they are as bad in the East and in the West as in the South."

There are very decided indications that the New York Herald, with its usual sagacity, is preparing to get upon the strong side. It is complaining of the heavy taxes, city, State, and National, which the war will entail upon New York; is doing its best in an equivocal way, to secure to the English the control of the Northern commerce, and to promote European recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Many persons suppose that Bennett has been bribed by friends of the South.

HUZZA!—The N. Y. Herald of the 11th inst. says that the blockade is no blockade at all; that the Southern privateers have already captured more than twenty millions of dollars worth of Northern property, and that "very soon, more than a hundred millions will be lost to the North by the same cause."

We did not know that our privateers had been so fortunate, for they do not publish much of their doings, for obvious reasons. Let them keep on, and get the hundred millions. The yankees can afford to lose it, for they are throwing away hundreds of millions on a worse than useless war.

BEECHER MEN.—The members of the great firm of Chaffin, Mellen & Co. (second only to A. T. Stewart & Co.) which we recently mentioned as having failed in New York for three millions of dollars, were among the pillars of Beecher's church, and were foremost in all anti-slavery enterprises. They have met with a portion of their reward. It is now said that their liabilities are between five and ten millions.

THE FRENCH PRINCE.—The New York papers are not at all pleased with the visit of Prince Napoleon to the Confederate Army's head quarters.

SHOE PEGS.—Mr. A. U. Tomlinson, Bloomington, N. C., has put up a machine, to run by steam, to make shoe pegs, which the South has always heretofore been content to buy from the yankees.

SOUTHERN GUNS.—The Charleston Mercury mentions a 12-pound rifled cannon, made of wrought iron, at the foundry of Messrs. Cameron & Co., in that city, and a 32-pound gun rifled at the same establishment.

A GREAT MELON.—Our friend Hugh C. McLean, Esq. of Carthage, has sent us a water-melon weighing 43½ lbs.,—considerably the largest we have seen this season, and we do not recollect ever to have seen a larger.

We are also under obligations to Mr. David Gee for a large Orange melon, a rare species of melon, the rind of which is peeled off like an orange, leaving a beautiful fruit, very pleasant to the taste.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

HOLMES'S BRIGADE.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug 9, 1861.

To the Editors of the Dispatch: In all of the accounts of the battle at Bull Run, I see in no place where Holmes's Brigade is mentioned, and it is to do that gallant band justice that I now trouble you. Holmes's Brigade was stationed at Acquia Creek before the battle as it is now, though there has been some addition to it since then. On the 18th, before the memorable 21st, they were ordered to Manasssas, arriving there Saturday, perfectly broken down, after a very fatiguing march, having had very little to eat, and very little sleep. On the next day they were awakened by the booming of cannon, and were soon ordered to fall in. They then stood there on their arms, expecting every moment to be ordered into the field, until 1 o'clock, when they marched in double quick from the extreme right wing of the army to the left wing, a distance of eight miles. Though the enemy fired into their ranks a great part of the way, they pushed on unflinchingly. After they arrived on the battle-field, Walker's Battery, of the brigade, opened fire upon the enemy, doing great havoc in their ranks, causing a panic, and finally the grand rout. The firing was so fine that Gen. Beauregard inquired the name of the young man who fired the first shot, and complimented him publicly. Their cavalry also did their duty, killing a great many of the enemy, and taking a great many prisoners and cannon.

CARD.

The Officers and men of the Cumberland Cavalry take this method of returning their thanks to Messrs. John Henry Smith, Daniel Smith, John Kirkpatrick and Jesse Carver, for their kindness in supplying us with provisions, &c. during our detention at Smith's Seine Hole In parting with their numerous friends in and around Fayetteville, they feel that they would be neglecting a duty if they did not extend their thanks to the Ladies who so kindly assisted them in so many ways; the recollection of which will strengthen their courage and nerve their arms in the hour of battle.

Respectfully, J. W. STRANGE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Coffee Fund.—Two of the Committee to raise a fund for the purchase of Coffee for our volunteers at Yorktown, (should the government be unable to obtain it,) request us to state, that they yesterday called on Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. who happened to be in town, and that he promptly and generously subscribed Two Hundred Dollars, in place of Mr. James Kyle's subscription of that amount which had not been paid. The subscription therefore now stands—

Henry Lilly,	$200
E. J. Lilly,	200
Joel Williams,	100
C. G. Wright,	100
Daniel McDiarmid,	200
Aug. 14, 1861.	$800

GOV. CLARK'S MESSAGE.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of North Carolina:

It is the duty of the Executive at the meeting of the General Assembly to lay before them a statement of the affairs of the State and make such suggestions as may aid them in their deliberations.

Having so recently taken charge of this office, with an extraordinary pressure of business upon it, and with such limited opportunities for preparing a statement of this kind, I might well be excused from this duty. But the very great respect I have for the Legislature, and my earnest desire to secure their aid and co-operation, prompt me to make this communication, however imperfect or unsatisfactory it may be.

For the first time in the history of this State we have to deplore the death of a Governor. The Hon. John W. Ellis, late Governor of this State, died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 7th July last. This communication might afford an appropriate place for a tribute to his worth and merit; but his public and private virtues have but recently been canvassed through the State, and their thorough endorsement by the people constitutes his highest reward while living, and a rich legacy to survive him.

The great struggle which now rages throughout our country excites the most intense interest at home and abroad; it is needless to argue to ourselves, or the world, of the justice or propriety of our course. We patiently yielded to every expedient and listened to every promise in behalf of that Union, around which had so long clung our interest and dearest affections. But suddenly the mask was raised, and we saw before us the sword of the tyrant, and henceforth there was no hesitation in our course.

An Extra Session of the Legislature immediately convened, and with no dissenting voice, submitted the issue to the people in Convention, which unanimously passed the ordinance of separation and deliverance, and that act has been sustained and ratified by the people with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of the political struggles of the world.

Men who but yesterday were fronting each other in fierce and angry debate on this very issue, are to-day marshalled side by side in the same ranks—banded like brothers, and staking "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in the common cause.

The unanimity of North Carolina in this great struggle, while it must ensure success, will embellish a page in her history as brilliant as the victory which achieves her independence.

Suddenly thrown into this great struggle, without an army or the organization to support one, we find offered to us an army of volunteers, who have come forward with brave hearts and willing hands to enlist in the cause of their country.

To sustain this course and make it effective in the field, the Legislature have voted ample powers to the Executive, and devolved on those entrusted with the administration of affairs a fearful responsibility.

The Convention which assembled soon after, not foreseeing the increasing demand for troops, and disapproving of the provisions of the Legislature for raising and equipping volunteers, repealed them without providing a substitute.

Under the influence of the action of the Convention, Companies were disbanded, and a check was given to volunteering which was likely to prove injurious. These circumstances, with a certainty of a call for more troops, induced me to vary somewhat from the policy prescribed by the Convention—a change which I think they themselves would have sanctioned under the changed aspect of affairs. I might safely say that the defence of the coast, and the call for troops from Virginia, rendered it necessary.

The Convention, with ample powers from the people repealed this law of the Legislature. But they did not repeal or modify the power of legislating granted by the Constitution to the General Assembly; and as it was only a concurrent power exercised by the Convention, the General Assembly have still the same power to legislate on that particular subject as before; and the Convention, making its repeal to take effect only after the meeting of the Legislature, seem to indicate a design or expectation that something should be done. I must, therefore, press it on your immediate attention.

In connection with the subject of volunteering, I will suggest the propriety of some regulation whereby it may be equalized among the several counties and among the different districts of the same county. Some counties and parts of other counties have already furnished more than their full quota, while others have been more tardy in their movements, and thus have not the envied privilege of serving their country. This could be done by selecting those counties which have furnished fewest volunteers, and pointing out the mode of enrolling them from those counties. It is fair and equitable, that in each county a just proportion should be observed, between those who remain to take care of the homes, and make provisions for the absent soldiers, and those who go forth to risk their all for the country.

The expenditures of the State have been and continue to be very large. The great and hurried demand for troops in Virginia has strained every point to equip and send them forward as rapidly as possible, and it has been the aim of the authorities to furnish our troops with every comfort consistent with our means. If we have not been entirely successful we have at least been flattered with the compliment of sending the best equipped troops that have gone to Virginia, and we are taking every means of continuing these comforts. The subject of blankets and winter clothes for the troops has occupied our attention, and we are making efforts and appeals to accomplish this necessary object; and medical aid for the sick and suffering shall be extended by every means in our power.

I should like to communicate to your body the whole defence and armament of the State, the force which has been sent out, and that which is still equipping in the State, the state of the coast defences, and the plans for giving them still more strength. It is your right and duty to know these facts, but from prudential considerations, I consider it best such information should not be communicated in a public message. With your committees I invite a full and free conference, and, through them, hope to communicate all information that may be desired.

I will here call your attention to a heavy source of expense in the equipment of troops. Modern warfare has made a large demand for cavalry and flying artillery, and the furnishing and equipping of horses exceeds all prudent calculations made for the war, and runs up our expenses further than we can meet them in justice to other branches of defence. If the cavalry regiments—one authorized by the Legislature and the other by the Convention—are to be fully equipped, this Legislature must provide more means than we now have the control of.

The great length of coast that now requires guarding has already drawn largely on our fund, but not larger than its immense importance deserves; and whatever amount of men and money it needs must be furnished. In some parts of the coast we have been unfortunate in obtaining proper officers and engineers, but better management, I trust, is now prevailing. This properly falls under the care and direction of the Confederate Government. The State naval armament has been transferred pursuant to an ordinance of the Convention, and is now being properly manned and transferred to the defence of our own waters, and I feel a great confidence that it will contribute materially to their defence. An officer of the Confederate States has also been sent to inspect our coast defences and batteries, preparatory to assuming the control of them, but as yet it has not been accomplished. I have lately addressed a communication to the President on the subject, and am daily expecting a favorable reply.

The curtailment of expenses has occupied my most anxious consideration, and I trust to have your efficient aid in this all-important matter.

The Convention postponed the issuing of Treasury notes authorized by your body till the 1st March next, and in the mean time allowed the Treasurer to borrow three millions of dollars of the Banks, less the amount already borrowed under the act passed at your extra session. A large portion of the sum borrowed has been expended, and the additional sum to be borrowed is, I fear, more than the banks will be prepared to loan. More full information on this head can be had from the Treasurer's Report.

I would invite your especial attention to any revisal that will give more efficiency to the militia. It has been suffered to go down by being undervalued, and the nearer you can bring it back to the old standard, the more likely you are to succeed. The system of exemption is very detrimental. Require the same duty of all, and it will be more cheerfully submitted to. A militia system, with arms in the hands of the people, should be sustained as one of the main institutions and props of a free country. They are the Volunteer National Guards of a Republic—a substitute for the standing army of despotism.

It is mortifying to our State pride to think that we have hitherto been so dependent on the Northern States for even the means of defence, including all the munitions of war, and apprehensions have been felt among us, that the want of these might impair the means and resources of maintaining this war. But from a recent survey made by our able State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, I am gratified to state that we have in our midst, within a few miles of the North Carolina Rail Road, a most extensive and valuable supply of lead, now ready to be taken up; and he further reports that we have the material for the manufacture of gun-powder. The most valuable ingredient of powder, saltpetre, is found abundantly in the limestone caves in Tennessee, Georgia and North Alabama. A company is now engaged in the western part of the State, for the manufacture of powder, and if any assistance is required, I would suggest that the State should furnish aid for the purpose of facilitating the supply of this necessary material, which the blockade of our coast now effectually cuts off.

The blockade of our coast and the non-intercourse around our borders have established two very important facts. First, that in our commercial relations we have [illegible] dependent on the North for almost every article [illegible] for our [illegible] The [illegible] establishes that we have [illegible] these wants within [illegible] resources and [illegible] to [illegible] The [illegible] may inflict much [illegible] our national and commercial [illegible] If the war were to [illegible] secured, but trade would [illegible] Time alone will successfully divert the course of trade, but when once diverted it becomes more difficult ever to restore it. Once check and turn off the great flood of Northern trade, and Southern labor, Southern trade, and Southern capital will roll their strength together to establish Southern prosperity and independence.

And it is equally important to us to establish our commercial as our political independence. A decisive victory may establish our political rights in a single day, but a continuance of the war and blockade only can accomplish the other.

To us the blockade and war is a sharp, but temporary pain, but it is a slow consumption preying on the vitals of Northern wealth and commerce.

I must conclude this communication, by stating that there are some other subjects that I must submit to the consideration of the General Assembly in a special message, which I will do at the earliest moment. HENRY T. CLARK.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, August 16th, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

On Thursday, reports, apparently well authenticated, and generally believed, prevailed in Richmond and Lynchburg, that Gen. Evans's brigade had encountered 1700 of Banks's command, who had crossed the Potomac, near Leesburg, had killed and wounded 300 of them, and captured the remainder. It was even stated that wagons had been sent up to bring the wounded to Manassas. Saturday's Richmond papers, however, state that up to a late hour of Friday night, no confirmation of the reports had been received, either at the War Department or elsewhere. And they are consequently discredited.

We have a letter from Raleigh, dated Saturday, saying, "you will be glad to know that the news from Leesburg has been confirmed here to-day by telegraph, supposed to be correct." If this dispatch was direct from Richmond on Saturday, it is of course later than the papers. As to that we have no information. But such an important affair, taking place on Tuesday last, ought to have been known positively in Richmond before Friday night. So we are afraid to give credit to it. Through Baltimore there are accounts up to Wednesday night of skirmishing in that quarter; but nothing of any such battle.

As to the defeat and death of Gen Lyon, in Missouri, that is beyond question. The particulars in the preceding page are substantially confirmed by the more full accounts. Gen. Fremont and the federal papers and telegrams, do, indeed, pretend to claim that 8000 federalists were victorious over 22,000 Missourians; or as some say it was "a drawn battle;" but while doing so they admit a loss of 800 killed and wounded, a retreat to Springfield and then to Rolla, a distance of 35 miles in 24 hours, admissions utterly irreconcileable with the idea of a federal victory. Besides, one of their accounts says,—

"Dr. Mencher, and others of our army, went back with ambulances to the battle field from Springfield to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerately treated.

"Gen. Siegel marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage, and blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy.

"Our troops left Springfield on Sunday night and encamped 30 miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing. The only hostile demonstration observed during the day being the firing of muskets at the rear guard."

How came "the enemy" (the Missourians) on the field of battle, in possession of the federal wounded, if they did not whip the federalists?

As to the killing or capture of Gen. McCulloch, that too is all false. He advanced to Springfield and rested there two nights after the battle. A letter from Raleigh mentions a report there that his kinsmen of the Boylan family have received a telegram from him stating that he is neither killed nor a prisoner, but is well.

Gen. Lyon was a regular West Point Army officer, a native of Connecticut, 42 years of age.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette (Republican) admits a defeat, with the loss of 800 men, but thinks that the loss of Lyon is more disastrous than the loss of a dozen battles. The N. Y. World and Herald also admit a defeat.

Matthias Point.—A fight is anticipated in a day or two. The Confederates are erecting a battery and stationing a force at the Point. This would close the river to the yankees, and they appear to be moving to prevent it.

The yankee vessels had been stealing negroes, as usual. A boat from one of them, with six men, attempted to land, when she was fired upon by a guard and five of the enemy killed. Whereupon the steamer fired upon and destroyed the dwelling of Benj. Grymes.

Mr. Faulkner, who was at first confined in a filthy prison cell, with nothing to lie upon, was removed after a day or two to pleasant quarters under the eyes of the Provost Marshal.

A great many arrests have been made in Washington in the last few days. The army officers are said to be unanimously and earnestly in favor of a despotic military government—McClellan to be Chief.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—Judge Catron, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been expelled from Nashville by a vigilance committee for his refusal to resign his office under the U. S. Government.

A French Steamer.—A friend writing us from the vicinity of Carolina City, N. C., on the 12th, says that a large French steam man-of-war passed there a few days since, and when opposite the fort saluted the Confederate flag.—*Portsmouth Transcript.*

Recognition.—Canada papers of the 10th inst. mention the arrival of a Queen's messenger from England, and another from Washington, both with important despatches. Those papers say that trouble is brewing between the U. S. and England, hence the arrival of troops from England. They add, that "strict orders have been given to the British Admiral not to permit British vessels to be seized while passing out of Southern ports."

And letters from Washington to Baltimore represent the Cabinet as being evidently in a state of most uneasy excitement; and that a well known office-holder had admitted that England and France had decided to recognize the Southern Confederacy; and remarked that "we shall have the whole world to fight."

Peace Movements.—The last mail brings accounts of further peace movements and meetings in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Indiana.

LOUISVLLE, Aug. 13.—Crittenden, Davis and others have left for Crab Orchard, to persuade the Union men to break up their camps.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—Roger Hanson, heretofore classified as among the quasi submissionists, made a speech in Lexington to-day, denouncing the war and saying the Southerners would lose their slaves, burn their cotton, sink their plantations, but never yield.

Another Democratic Paper Destroyed.—BANGOR, ME., Aug. 12.—The Bangor Democrat was to-day completely cleared out by a large number of people, and the contents burned in the street. Mr. Emery, the editor, was unharmed. A man named Jones, a barber, who made some demonstrations, was badly used, but rescued by the authorities and taken to jail for protection.

DIED,

In this vicinity, yesterday, the Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Senior Editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian.

In this vicinity, last evening, 18th inst., of consumption, Mrs. NANCY JANE PLUMMER, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist Church. The public is invited to attend.

In Moore County, on the 11th inst., Mr. HIRAM DEATON, aged 54 years and 8 months. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn their loss.

Presbyterian please copy.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN BROWN, aged 79 years.

Near Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 1st instant, Miss MARGARET WILLIAMS, in the 90th year of her age.

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.

August 19, 1861. 49tf

VOLUNTEERS! VOLUNTEERS!

THERE will be a Mass Meeting at Spring Hill, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and at Springfield, on Thursday the 22d inst., to get Volunteers to complete another company from Richmond County. O. H. Dockery will address these meetings, and other speakers are expected. A Band of Music will be in attendance. It is hoped the public will generally attend. Unity of sentiment and action should be our motto.

August, 1861. 49.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 19.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour from new Wheat in demand, selling at 5 50 to 5 75 for super.

No change to notice in other kinds of produce.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. has been declared by the "Fayetteville Ice House Company," payable on application to the undersigned.

Aug. 17. E. J. LILLY.

TURNIP SEED.

THE subscriber has a large quantity of TURNIP SEED, the kind called "Red Top," for sale on reasonable terms.

PROVISIONS.

HE keeps a good Stock of BACON, LARD, CORN MEAL, FLOUR, &c., which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Give me a call, next door West of the Cape Fear Bank.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Fayetteville, Aug. 19. 1t

To Rifle Makers within the State.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, August 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS are invited until 12 M. on Wednesday 4th September next, for the fabrication and delivery at the Ordnance Depot in this city—where samples may be seen—of (5000) five thousand Percussion Rifles of the following dimensions to-wit:

		Inches.
BARREL *cast steel or iron*; steel preferred.	Diameter of the bore	0.54
	Variation allowed, *more*	0.01
	Diameter at the muzzle	0.90
	Diameter at breech, between the flats,	1.15
	Length without the breech screw,	33
RAMROD—*steel*—length		33
ARM COMPLETE—length		48.8

IMPLEMENTS: *screw driver*, with cone wrench; *wiper, ball screw, spring vise, bullet mould.*

To be subject to inspection before reception. Proposals will state the number that will be delivered weekly, and the earliest day of the first delivery. Sufficient security for the faithful performance of contract will accompany proposals, which will be addressed to the "Officer Commanding Ordnance Depot, Raleigh, N. C." and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing percussion Rifles."

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

Aug. 10. 48*td

Fayetteville, Aug. 15, 1861.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP MCRAE,
MANCHESTER GUARDS.

A FEW more Men wanted to fill up this Company. Those desiring to volunteer can have an opportunity to do so, by calling on the undersigned at the Store of Starr & Williams, or at the encampment of the Company.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Capt.

Aug. 15. 48-tf

TO PATRIOTS WHO HAVE NOT GONE TO THE WAR.

THE undersigned having been requested to act as Agent for the Confederate States Government, to solicit donations of DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, from the citizens of this section, will be pleased to hear of any one who is willing thus to serve his country.

I am authorized to say, that any one who cannot go to the war

Gen. Scott out in a Card.—The recriminations among the chief of the Lincolnites about who is to bear the blame of the "*repulse*" at Manassas, have at last brou ht out Lieut. General Winfield Scott in the papers, over his own sign manual. A portion of his card (and all that we have seen) is copied in the Nashville Union and American from the New York Times. It is as follows:

"I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. *I shall do it.* There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence in determining the plan of a campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President—never one desired more sincerely to promote the best interests of the country. There are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and *these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign.*

"I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do *But they must not hold me responsible.* If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country —how admirably adapted it is to defence, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond—now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy. I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight where and when I am commanded. But if am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders."

Lincoln's War Figures.—The New York Day Book remarks:

The Crimean war, everybody knows, was conducted by all parties upon an extensive scale, and it cost only $84,000,000. The late Italian war cost but $47,000,000, and the late war in India cost $28,000,000. The ten years war, known in history as the French Revolution, cost only $230,000,000. But the Republicans begin their war with an appropriation amounting to more than the cost of all these long and terrible wars combined. The truth is, the Republicans mean to make a good thing out of their war. They have already expended over a hundred millions of dollars, while the South has expended less than ten millions, and have beat us at that in the first great battle. The people will get it worked into their minds before long that their money and their lives are squandered by a reckless and incompetent Administration.

A Darkey at Manassas.—The Richmond Enquirer found a negro on the streets a few nights ago, in the midst of a circle of listeners to whom he was narrating the "accidents by flood and field" at Manassas, where, to use his language, he "went in like a wagon load ob burnt clay"—"Afore de fight commenst, Mass'r Joe says to me, 'Sam, you'd better go behind or the Yankees may catch you.' 'Mass'r Joe,' says I, 'I aint fered of no Yank what ever eat a codfish, an if you aint got no dijiction, I'd like to stan by you. Well dreckly I seed de Yanks a comine an a kickin up a mity big dust. Den I hearn a popin of de guns, just like pouring shell cawn in a empty borrel, only louder. I stand stiff. Den I hearn somin go, 'whish,' an one ob dem iun bullits, bout as big as a picanniny's head, tored up de groun like Mass'r Jones' ole bull down in de medder. Den de little fellers come a singin roun dis chile's head like skeeters in de big cypress swamps, an I didn't stan so stiff. Better belibe I felt like a biled dish cloff 'bout de knees. Dis individooals heart jumpt up and doun like a ole gubbler in a han baskit, and if he hadn't kep de ivory shut, it ould a jumpt rite outen his mouf, suh. But I warnt skeered, no sirre Bob; dis chile aint one ob dat kine. But I tell you what, I thot it pooty sharp work for de size, as de debble said when de broad-tread waggin run ober his nose. Dar we stood an took it, an neber sed nuffin.' Presently I seed one ob de melicious horseifers ride up wid his boss, all cobered with lother, an I knowd some body war a gwine to get hurt. I rekin you'd a thot all Hevin an yearth wuz a commin' together ef you'd a hearn dem complimens we gib de Yanks. Arter dat fire, my har, what had been stannin strate out, curled up agin, an I felt as cool as de mibble seed ob a cucumber in a refrigerum. Den we pored in de grape shot, and de plum shot, and de bumpin shells, and dem little fellers wid a hole in one en what whistles tell da strike you, and den you don't hea em whistle no moh. O, de dust, and de smoke, and de blood! Den I gin to git mad. I didn't kere nuffin for myself, case dis chile aint wuf much, no how; but to see de nice white gemmen shot down by dem abolitioners, wur too bad. I din't say much, case I b'long to de Church, but I *thot* 'dam it' a heap a times. Den we whip em, an den day hull grabble at about de rate ob two hundred and forty. Day run outen dar boots, trowed away dar guns an 'quipehuns, an some ob em left dar shuttails hangin on de bushes and fens rails. Dat wur de fastest 'backard movement' eber I went a fishin. De fuss chans I got, I went out to make a raise; I felt in a heap ob pockets, but neber foun nuffin but a pack ob kerds, an a dogberrygraff an a lead quarter. Dem abolitioners are de miserblist pooh folks I eber see. Day aint woof shootin.

"Gemmen," continued Sam, "doz any ob you know why we call dat place 'Men asses Junction?' Well, I'll tell you; de abolitioners met us dar—we was de 'men' and day de 'asses.' Ya, ya, ya."

How it was done.—Gen. McDowell, in his official report, says that a number of Fire Zouaves, who were supposed to have been taken prisoners, have been heard of in New York. He gives it as a kind of mystery, but the following paragraph from a New York paper explains the matter:

One of the fire Zouaves, who had been in the battle at Bull Run and vamosed very soon thereafter, was recognized near Washington Market, in this city, a day or two ago. "What the devil are you doing here?" asked his acquaintance when he recognized him. "Got leave of absence?" "No!" thundered the Zouave. "I got the word to "fall back" at Bull Run, and nobody has told me to halt! so I have kept on retreatin' ever since, and got away here!"

Sand as a Disinfectant.—The writer has used it for years as greatly preferable to lime, and is convinced of its great importance. It is so abundant, no expense would be incurred except that of hauling it. Put it abundantly over any offensive odor, of whatever character, even the carcass of man or beast, and in a short time it would be decomposed without any unpleasant odor. Use it freely at the different camp grounds.

DIED,

At the residence of Nathan A. Stedman, Esq. in this vicinity, on the 8th inst., FLORENCE McALPIN, infant and only child of Wm. H. and Margaret W. Bernard, aged 11 months and 4 days.

In Cumberland County, on the evening of the 29th July, Mrs. MARTHA JOHNSON, wife of Taylor Johnson, aged 47 years 3 months and 12 days. Mrs. Johnson was a true, devoted christian; she leaves a husband and twelve children to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Duplin county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. THERESA L. SWINSON, aged about 35 years.

At Kinston, Lenoir county, on the 1st instant, Mrs. MARY WASHINGTON, consort of John E. Washington, Esq.

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 6th instant, Mrs. REBECCA C., wife of John D. Cameron, and daughter of F. N. Waddell, Esq., in the 35th year of her age.

In Orange county, on the 3d of July, Mr. ANDREW BORLAND, in the 73d year of his age.

From the Richmond Whig.

ON TO RICHMOND!

AFTER SOUTHEY'S "MARCH TO MOSCOW."

Major General Scott
An order had got
To push on the column to Richmond;
For loudly went forth,
From all parts of the North,
The cry that an end of the war must be made
In time for the regular yearly Fall Trade;
Mr. Greeley spoke freely about the delay,
The Yankees "to hum" were all hot for the fray;
The chivalrous Grow
Declared they were slow,
And therefore the order
To march from the border
And make an excursion to Richmond.

Major General Scott
Most likely was not
Very loth to obey this instruction, I wot;
In his private opinion
The Ancient Dominion
Deserved to be pillaged, her sons to be shot,
And the reason is easily noted:
Though this part of the earth
Had given him birth,
And medals and swords,
Inscribed with fine words,
It never for Winfield had voted.
Besides you must know that our First of Commanders,
Had sworn, quite as hard as the army in Flanders,
With his finest of armies and proudest of navies,
To wreak his old grudge against Jefferson Davis.
Then "forward the column," he said to McDowell,
And the Zouaves, with a shout,
Most fiercely cried out,
"To Richmond or h—ll," (I omit here the vowel)
And Winfield, he ordered his carriage and four,
A dashing turn-out, to be brought to the door
For a pleasant excursion to Richmond.

Major General Scott
Had there on the spot
A splendid array
To plunder and slay;
In the camp he *might* boast
Such a numerous host,
As he never had yet
In the battle field set;
Every class and condition of Northern society
Were in for the trip, a most varied variety;
In the camp he might hear every lingo in vogue,
"The sweet German accent, the rich Irish brogue."
The buthiful boy
From the banks of the Shannon
Was there to employ
His excellent cannon,
And beside the long files of dragoons and artillery,
The Zouaves and Hussars,
All the children of Mars,
There were barbers and cooks
And writers of books,—
The *chef de cuisine* with his French bills of fare,
And the artist to dress the young officers' hair,
And the scribblers all ready at once to prepare
An eloquent story
Of conquest and glory;
And servants with numberless baskets of Sillery
Though Wilson the Senator followed the train,
At a distance quite safe, to "conduct the *champagne*"
While the fields were so green and the sky was so blue,
There was certainly nothing more pleasant to do
On this pleasant excursion to Richmond.

In Congress the talk, as I said, was of action,
To crush out *instanter* the traitorous faction.
In the press, and the mess,
They would hear nothing less
Than to make the advance, spite of rhyme or of reason,
And at once put an end to the insolent treason.
There was Greely,
And Ely,
The blood-thirsty Grow,
And Hickman, (the rowdy, not Hickman the beau,)
And that terrible Baker
Who would seize on the South, every acre,
And Webb, who would drive us all into the Gulf, or
Some nameless locality smelling of sulphur;
And with all this bold crew
Nothing would do,
While the fields were so green and the sky was so blue,
But to march on directly to Richmond.
Then the gallant McDowell
Drove madly the rowel
Of spur that had never been "won" by him,
In the flank of his steed,
To accomplish a deed,
Such as never before had been done by him;
And the battery called Sherman's
Was wheeled into line,
While the beer-drinking Germans,
From Neckar and Rhine,
With Minie and Yager,
Came on with a swagger,
Full of fury and lager,
(The day and the pageant were equally fine.)
Oh! the fields were so green and the sky was so blue,
Indeed 'twas a spectacle pleasant to view,
As the column pushed onward to Richmofid.
Ere the march was begun,
In a spirit of fun,
General Scott in a speech
Said this army should teach
The Southrons the lessson the laws to obey,
And just before dusk of the third or fourth day,
Should joyfully march into Richmond.

He spoke of their drill
And their courage and skill,
And declared that the ladies of Richmond would rave
O'er such matchless perfection, and gracefully wave
In rapture their delicate kerchiefs in air
At their morning parades on the Capitol Square.
But alack! and alas!
Mark what soon came to pass,
When this army, in spite of his flatteries,
Amid war's loudest thunder
Must stupidly blunder
Upon those accursed "masked batteries."
Then Beauregard came,
Like a tempest of flame,
To consume them in wrath
On their perilous path;
And Johnston bore down in a whirlwind to sweep
Their ranks from the field
Where their doom had been sealed,
As the storm rushes over the face of the deep;
While swift on the centre our President prest,
And the foe might descry
In the glance of his eye
The light that once blazed upon Diomed's crest.
McDowell! McDowell! weep, weep for the day
When the Southrons you met in their battle array:
To your confident hosts with its bullets and steel
'Twas worse than Culloden to luckless Lochiel!
Oh, the Generals were green and old Scott is now blue,
And a terrible business, McDowell, to you
Was that pleasant excursion to Richmond.

The Robberies of the Lincoln Government Exposed.—The Stark county (Ohio) Democrat thus lets the cat out of the bag. What a beautiful, merciful, honourable, peaceful, truthful, honest Government!

Much indignation exists at Warren, Trumbull county, on account of the expulsion of Lieut. Stratton and eight men from the Trumbull Rifles, by General Rosecrans. They were disgraced and expelled on a charge of plundering the peaceable citizens of Virginia. The people of Warren are greatly incensed at the treatment of Stratton and his men.

We suppose the Abolition Republicans in authority think it all right to plunder in another way. Is it all right for young Lincoln to clear twenty-four thousand dollars a week from a contract? Is it all right for Cameron and his friends to plunder and pillage by thousands and ten of thousands? Is it all right for Dennison, his relations and friends, to do likewise? Is it all right for James M. Brown, of Massillon, to pocket some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars off the miserable clothing furnished our soldiers? Was it all right, according to these gentry, for Dennison's friend to make 3½ cents each off some twelve or fifteen thousand tin cups, and another to clear ten or twelve thousand dollars off the camp-kettle contract? In fact, it has been the grand plunder scheme from President down; and these poor starving soldiers were disgraced while the big thieves are to be respected and looked up to!

Railroad Accident.—The great rains having washed up a portion of the Virginia Central railroad, about 24 miles from Richmond, a train of cars ran into a stream on Sunday night last, breaking several cars, and killing one volunteer and wounding about 30 others. They were from Louisville, Kentucky.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us by note or account, are requested to come forward and pay up in whole or *at least* in part. We shall expect each one of our customers to respond to this request very soon; by doing which, they will much oblige us.

E. & B. J. LILLY.

Aug. 12, 1861. 37-3w

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for twenty-one years and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FOUR Ladies. The Institution is, and has been, THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization.

Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal,*
Greensborough, N. C.

June 22. 83-3m-pd

Loan to the Confederate States!

BOOKS of subscription to receive this Loan are now open at the office of J. G. Shepherd in Fayetteville. The Commissioners who have this matter in charge appeal to their fellow-citizens to come forward and aid their country in a time so full of the utmost interest to all. While the investment is regarded as safe and remunerative, it is not to this consideration that the appeal is addressed. The question is one of the highest moment to the people of the Confederate States. It is their DUTY to aid in this war, as they value life, liberty, honor! All loans will be accepted from fifty dollars upward.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

IF YOU want the best of BLACK-JACK WOOD at $2 50 per cord, and the best of Pine at $2 per cord, delivered on the Rail Road track, apply to J. Atkinson. He delivers the best wood that is brought to market, and good measure, and has any quantity of it on hand.

J. ATKINSON.

Aug. 1, 1861. 45-1m

Fayetteville and Western PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

Stockholders' Called Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was not held for the want of a quorum; and also, an adjourned meeting of the same, for the same cause. Another meeting of the Stockholders is now called to take place in the TOWN HALL on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at 11 o'clock.

By order. JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y Fay. & Wes. P. R. Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1861. 45-tm

FAYETTEVILLE AND ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD CO.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 29th day of this month, (Aug.) at 11 o'clock. A. M.

It is imporant that there be a full meeting of the Stockholders, as upon the action of the same may depend the existence of the Company and the Road itself.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & A. P. R. Co.

Aug. 1. 45-tm

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks for the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.

THE subscriber is Agent for the sale of GEE'S make of SOCKS and STOCKINGS; they are much better and equally as cheap as the Northern made; let all who wish to encourage Southern enterprise, call and buy a lot for their own wear.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

Fayetteville, July 31, 1861. 44-tf

Owing to the difficulty of procuring supplies and then only for cash, our sales hereafter will be for *Cash only*, excepting only to those who will promptly settle their accounts in the months of January and July.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

August 1, 1861. 44-4t

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing to the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C.

Patterns will be furnished.

Aug. 7. 46*1m

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for three notes, made payable to Richard J. Millsaps, signed by T. Walter, of four hundred dollars each, and due January the 1st 1862 and 1863 and 1864. I am determined not to pay them, as I have not received value for them.

T. B WALTER.

Marion District, S. C., July 1861. [43-*6tpd]

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

John B. McDonald & others, vs M. B. McRae & others.

Petition to divide Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that M. B. McRae, Duncan McRae and John McRae, are non-residents of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said M. B. McRae, Duncan McRae and John McRae, to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, L. H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1861. L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

47*6w] H. H. WEBB, Dept'y Clerk.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, who, regardless of the [illegible] consumer [illegible] Goods will not [illegible] while purchasers of a worthless [illegible]

LOCKE,
Dec. 11, 1860. [illegible], New York.
79*1y

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞ All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞ Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

SUPREME COURT REPORTS, TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been atttending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business &c., &c., I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.

June 27. 26tf

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines,

a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.

March 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Southern Harmony, School

Books, &c., further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

New Books.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY;
One of Them. by Lever;
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;
England's Yeoman;
Tennyson's Poems;
American Almanac, 1861;
The Lady's Book of Flowers;
Language of Flowers;
Poetry of "
Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility;
" " " Beauty;
" and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune;
Peter Parley's Balloon Travels;
" " Book of Travels and Adventure; &c.

March 30. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Forty Years' Familiar Letters

of Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.: Sermons, by J. Addison Alexander, D. D. Also, further supplies of Margaret Moncrieffe; Beulah; Adam Bede; Yusef; Shirley; School Books, &c.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

School Books.

MONTEITH'S, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies; Smith and Bullions' Grammars;
Emerson's and Smith's Arithmetics;
Bullions' and Andrews' Cæsar;
Interlinear Translations to Xenophon, Sallust, Virgil, Horace and Cæsar;
Northend's American Speaker, &c., &c.

April 3. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Hopes and Fears,

BY the Author of "Heartsease" &c.
LAVINIA, by the Author of "Rose Douglas," &c.
Pocket Diaries for 1861.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec'r 20.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NOTICE TO MAGISTRATES.

THE MAGISTRATES of Cumberland are required to attend at the Court House on Tuesday of September Court for the transaction of public business.

DAVID McNEILL, Ch'n.

Aug. 1, 1861 45-

Dental Notice.

DR. SCOTT will be absent from Fayetteville until September.

July 18, 1861. 40tf

Dwelling for Rent.

THE two-story brick building on the corner of Green and Bow streets, known as the Hall building. For particulars apply to D. ANDERSON.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

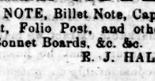
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf



HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26 8-

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

Wm. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1859. 79tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

COMMERCIAL NOTE, Billet Note, Cap, Letter, Bath Letter, Docket, Folio Post, and others Papers in great variety. Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

April 12.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

School Books.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY from Ganot's Popular Physics by Wm. G. Peck, M. A.; Sanders' New Speller and Definer Analyser; Bullions' and Smith's Grammars; Monteith's, Smith's and Mitchell's Geographies; Goodrich's and Andrews' Latin and Greek Lessons, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Aug. 31.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Possessing [illegible] situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trains now run regularly, [illegible] improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, as purchasers may desire, and on most accommodating terms.

Lumberton, Oct. 26. R. H. TROY.
47*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is a safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 8, 1861. 37*tf

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL, MALE AND FEMALE.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this establishment, and will be assisted in the Female department by Miss Ellen E. White, a graduate of Greensboro' Female College at the late commencement.

The Fall Session will open on the 7th of August next; pupils admitted at any time, and charged only from time of entrance.

In addition to the regular exercises of the School, Military instruction will be given in the Male department free of charge.

Board can be obtained in respectable families at $6 to $7 per month.

Olin is situated in Iredell County, N. C., and is well and favorably known as a healthy and pleasant locality for an institution of the kind.

TERMS PER SESSION, VIZ:

English Grammar and Arithmetic,	$10 00
Philosophy and Chemistry,	15 00
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Music,	20 00
Contingent expenses,	50

R. P. TROY.

Reference to
Dr. B. Craven, President Trinity College, N. C.

July 18. 42-5w

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7*tf

☞ The 2d Term of this School will commence July 1st. June 29. 1861.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20. 1860. 29*tf

TAKEN UP

ON the 9th inst., a SORREL MARE, three or four years old, with saddle and bridle. She has a star in the forehead, not shod, and is of medium size. Said mare is supposed to have been stolen by a notorious horse rogue. Fry, as he had been chased and hunted in the vicinity of Fayetteville for several days before he was taken and committed to jail. The owner can have said mare by proving property and paying charges.

J. M. McPHERSON.

Near Fayetteville, Cumberland county, August 10, 1861. } 47*3t

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures, all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, May Term 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said county, will sell for cash at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, the following TRACTS of LAND, or as much thereof as will pay the tax and costs thereon for the year 1859, viz:

Acres.		By whom Listed.	Locality.
533	A. McN Purdie,		Johnins Neill and John Sinclair,
622½	B. M. & [illegible]		Bute's Neck,
200	N. A. Co[illegible]		Great Marsh,
285	Enoch Ellis,		Short Swamp,
210	Jonathan Sterling,		Scotch,
1240	Sidney P. Knuppe,		Mulberry,
215½	Alex'r McArthur,		Ditto.
140	Neill Graham,		Middle Swamp.
100	James McKellar,		Ashpole,
1116	Neill McDonald,		Ditto.
210	Willis Pittman,		Hog Swamp,
50	James Dean,		South Ashpole,
170	Mary Hill by R. Hill,		Sand Ridge Bay,
253	Daniel Morrison,		Howard's Bay,
50	Robert Morrison,		Bay Branch,
150	Isa Bass or Judy Barnes		Indian Swamp,
100	William Ivey,		Broad Ridge,
204	Caleb Britt,		Hog Swamp,
50	Alex'r Britt,		Flowers' Swamp,
888	Thomas Collins,		H Pen Branch,
40	Bond'n A Ivey,		H Pen Branch.
30	Solomon Willoughby,		

		Tax.
1	83	$10 60
2	20	00
1	90	00
1	25	95
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85
1	00	85